The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Advices to April 17 by the Europa at Halifax.

The Pirate Florida in a Spanish Port.

Her Application for Coal at a Portuguese Port Refused.

The Iron-Clad Rams Alleged to Have Been Ordered by the Pasha of Egypt.

DEPARTURE OF MAXIMILIAN FROM MIRAMAR.

The Swiss Council Enforces the Decree of Expulsion Against Garibaldi.

The Conference to Assemble in London April 20.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 16th, via Queenstown 17th inst., arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

Her advices are three days later.

The *Europa* had a rough passage. She passed on the 11th the steamship *City of Washington*, and on the 25th the *Persia*, bound East.

The *Europa* has 58 passengers for Halifax and 88 for Boston.

The steamer *Olympus*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

The steamer *America*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 15th.

The steamship *Edinburgh* would leave Liverpool on the 18th for New-York.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven on the 16th.

The crew of the ship *Hiawatha*, abandoned at sea, are safe.

It is stated that the pirate *Florida* was in a Spanish port.

She had been refused coal at a Portuguese port.

An Alexandria letter to the *Times* positively affirms that the late Viceroy of Egypt ordered the construction of LAIRD's rams.

ENGLAND.

The London *Observer* says that it is generally believed that Lord CLARENDON has succeeded in establishing a complete understanding between Great Britain and France, to which Russia will probably adhere.

GARIBALDI had a magnificent reception at the Crystal Palace yesterday. A flag of Italy was presented to him, bearing the words "Rome and Venice," as was also a sword, the latter from Italians of London.

It was rumored that negotiations were going on for the sale of the *Great Eastern* to the French Government.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

MOVEMENTS OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico quitted Miramar on the afternoon of the 14th April, amidst enthusiastic cheers and salutes from the batteries.

They were expected at Rome on the 19th, and would set out for Mexico on the following day.

THE DANISH WAR.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

At Duppel the Prussians had connected their intrenchments with a new parallel, and without loss. The cannonading goes on night and day.

Danish ships are reported to be making captures at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Danes have announced the blockade of Dantzic and Pillau from the 19th.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference holds its first meeting in London on the 20th.

The German Diet sends a representative.

The London *Observer* says the Conference will either put an end to the Dano-German war altogether, or its influence will extend far beyond its present limit.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to put in force the decree of expulsion against MAZZINI, on the ground that he has several times lately abused the right of hospitality.

Commercial.

In the Liverpool market cotton was buoyant and ¼d.@½d. higher on the week for American, and ¼d.@1d. higher for Egyptian, while in Surats there was only a slight improvement, the market closing quiet and steady. Sales of the week 85,000 bales, and of Friday, 7,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 27d.

BREADSTUFFS very dull and wheat still declining.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

Consols on Friday closed at 91⅛@91⅜.

Bullion in Bank decreased £36,000.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 16—P. M.

The Bank of England, to-day, raised its discount rate to 7 per cent. The markets are depressed in consequence.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and easier, but rates unchanged.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

The Bank of Prussia reduced the rate of discount on the 16th inst.

LONDON, Saturday, April 16—P. M.

Consols for money, 91⅜@91⅝. Illinois Central Shares 15c.@13c. discount. Eries 67@69.

LONDON, Sunday, April 17.

The markets yesterday were firmer. Although some inconvenience may be felt in mercantile classes, by the advancement in the bank rate of discount, the drain on precious metals will probably be arrested and a check given to the mania for speculation. The discount houses will allow five per cent. for money at call, five and a half per cent with seven days' notice, and six per cent. with fourteen days' notice. The rate of discount on Saturday in open market, was 7@7½ ⅌ cent.

The Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 30.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 4 P. M. to-day for Boston, where she will be due early on Monday morning.

The Nova Scotia Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 30.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed for Liverpool at 5 o'clock this evening.

FROM MEXICO.

The French Reported Retiring from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 23.

The U. S. transport steamship *St. Mary*, Capt. JOHN E. BARSTOW, from Brazos Santiago April 18, via Pass Cavallo April 20, arrived last evening.

We are indebted to Purser COLBY for a *Brownsville Journal* of the 10th inst., from which we take the following important item:

Advices from Mexico are to the effect that the French are retreating from the City of Mexico. Nothing else of importance.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Particulars of the Capture of Plymouth—Capt. Flusser's Funeral—Miscellaneous.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, April 24—4 P. M.

The capture of Plymouth, including Gen. WESSELS and his command, by the rebels, is confirmed.

Nothing is known of the movements of the rebels here. It is reported they have gone to Virginia.

Should the rebels attack Little Washington or Newbern their punishment will be fearful.

The proceedings of the rebels at Plymouth will not compensate them for the severe loss they sustained.

From all accounts, Gen. WESSELS and his little band of fifteen hundred veterans fought like heroes for four days and nights, leaving the rebels dead in heaps in every street, which they admit will number seventeen hundred.

We hear at this point all kinds of reports in regard to the rebel ram on the Neuse River, above this city.

Details of the Surrender.

The Newbern *Times*, of the 27th, states that up to Wednesday the rebels had not made their appearance in that vicinity—and the general impression there was that PICKETT's Division had been recalled to Virginia. Gen. PECK has been very busy in strengthening the fortifications and clearing the decks for action. The *Times* contains the following late particulars of the siege and capture of Plymouth:

The first attack was made on Fort Gray, which was situated about one mile from town on the Roanoke River. The rebel battery which commanded this fort, it is said, was planted on Polk's Island, about a half mile distant. On Wednesday morning the rebels prepared to storm our works in Plymouth. They accordingly massed their forces, and precipitated them upon Fort Wessels, Battery Worth, Fort Gray and Fort Williams. These places were taken in detail, after several repulses, and were finally captured.

But even then, it is said, that Gen. WESSELS still held out and fought the rebels in the streets of Plymouth! throwing up rifle-pits for the protection of his men, and was only overpowered by sheer force of numbers, being nearly twenty rebels to one Federal soldier. It is also said Gen. WESSELS pulled off his coat, and went into the work himself, with the most indomitable will and energy, throwing hand-grenades.

On the surrender of the place the colored soldiers and Second Loyal North Carolina stampeded for the swamps. Most of the negroes, we regret to hear, are said to have been massacred. The conduct of the rebel soldiery or their officers, or both, are said to have been barborous in the extreme, and that they even went so far as to threaten personal violence to the gallant old soldier who had command, for so nobly punishing them.

It is reported that the rebel loss was between 1,600 and 2,000 killed and wounded, while our loss was comparatively small. All honor to the heroes of Plymouth. The sword, sash and belt presented to Gen. WESSELS, by his veteran brigade, were not captured. They were deposited by him with Gen. PECK for safe keeping, and are safe here in Newbern. Some twenty colored soldiers, recruited at Plymouth, escaped from there at the time of the surrender, and reached here on Sunday morning.

The following members of Company E, Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, also escaped from the enemy at the surrender of Plymouth, and have reached our lines safety, viz.: Jesse Hoggard, Nathaniel P. Overton, Mitchell Howard and Marcus Cuttiford.

The "ram" still lays in Roanoke River, prepared to ram anything that attempts to enter the river. We venture to predict that the ram will not be there long. Most of the citizens have left Plymouth for Roanoke Island.

Capt. Flusser's Funeral.

On Saturday last, says the *Times* of the 27th, solemn funeral services were held in Newbern on the remains of Capt. FLUSSER. At 12 o'clock all licensed traders closed their places of business, and united in a tribute of respect to one whose memory will ever be green in the hearts of his associates.

A procession was formed at the Navy Hospital, composed of an escort comprising detachments from the Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, and the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, with the Artillery Band, the whole being under command of Major S. C. OLIVER. Directly following the escort came the hearse, sailors, officers of the navy, and of the army. Nearly every officer whose duties would permit was present.

Attending the remains of Capt. FLUSSER as pall-bearers, were Capt. JOSELYN GRAVES, and Commander DAVENPORT, of the navy, and Cols. STEWART, AMORY, and Brigadier-Gen. PALMER, of the army. The mournful cortege moved from the Navy Hospital at 12 M., passing from East, Front and Pollock streets, to the Episcopal Church, where services were held, and a sermon appropriate for the occasion, preached by Chaplain ROUSE.

After the services at the church, the procession reformed and moved through Pollock, Middle, Broad and George streets to the army and navy burying ground, where the remains were deposited in the narrow house appointed for all the living.

Miscellaneous.

The same paper says:

On Friday last, a large rebel force appeared in front of Little Washington, as we learn, and made a display of their handsome graybacks. Their lines were, however, suddenly deserted, and it is said, a vigorous stampede was commenced towards Richmond. Little Washington is situated on the Tar River, about midway between Plymouth and Newbern, and was closely, but unsuccessfully, besieged by the enemy a year ago this month, while occupied by Gen. FOSTER.

Capt. J. W. HORN, Twelfth New-York Cavalry, proceeded with a small force a few days since from Newbern to Beaver Creek, a short distance from Kinston. Being beset by rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry to the number of fifteen hundred or more, he deployed his men as skirmishers and fought them, inflicting a loss of thirty or more killed upon his assailants. At one time Capt. HORN was surrounded by four men and thrown to the ground, and in imminent danger of losing his life. He succeeded in accomplishing the object of his expedition, and returned to camp losing but four men, and they reported missing.

JOHN O. ENTER, of Troop H, Capt. LEWIS, Twelfth New-York Cavalry, accidentally shot himself on the 28th inst., at Rocky Run.

Capt. J. W. DENNY, who has for five months been at the head of the Police Department in the Newbern District, is now relieved, and ordered to Fortress Monroe.

OPERATIONS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

Salt Works near St. Andrew's Sound Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 30.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral BAILEY, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, giving the details of two expeditions in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Sound, Fla., under the direction of Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. R. BROWNE. The first consisted of eight refugees, in a dug-out canoe, who ascended Wetappoo River some twenty miles, to White Bluffs, and there destroyed 2,000 bushels of salt, brought away some sacks, and captured a barge 36 feet long, 11 feet beam and 3 feet deep, which he is fitting up with howitzers for further operations. Twenty-three refugees were brought off.

The other expedition consisted of two men in boats of the *Restless*, who proceeded up East Bay. They succeeded in destroying two Government salt works, with 300 bushels of salt.

There are five companies of rebel cavalry in that vicinity to guard these works, who rebuild them as fast as they are destroyed.

From Memphis.

REFUGEES AT CAIRO, ETC.

CAIRO, Friday, April 29.

Steamers from White River and Helena have brought 900 bales of cotton to Memphis. The Memphis market was active on the 27th, with a light stock, at 66c.@72c.

Nearly three hundred refugees from Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama, have arrived here, and present a most pitiable appearance.

The steamer *Alice Dean* has passed here, with 900 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

Skirmishing in Kentucky—The Rebels Beaten.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 30.

A detachment of the Forty-fifth Kentucky, of HOBSON's division, under Capt. ADAMS, attacked the rebels in Brent Hill County, Ky., killed four and captured sixteen men and twenty-four horses.

ADAMS then pushed forward and defeated EVERETT's command, killing two of his officers and capturing thirty-five men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Yazoo, the Columbia and the Merrimack.

A Battle Reported to be Imminent on the Red River.

The Rumored Capture of Shreveport by Gen. Steele Repeated.

He is Said to be Throwing Up Fortifications.

A Call for a Meeting to Appoint Delegates to a Union State Convention.

The *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans, April 21, the *Columbia*, from the same port, April 23, via Havana, and the *Merrimac*, from New-Orleans direct, April 24, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We are indebted to the officers of the respective steamers for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

Among the passengers in the *Merrimac* is Gen. ANDREWS, also a number of other officers, and 220 sick and wounded soldiers. Gen. WEITZEL is a passenger in the *Columbia*.

The reports previously received via Cairo, of skirmishing at Grand Ecore, and the probable imminence of a battle, are repeated by these arrivals, as are the rumors regarding the occupation of Shreveport by Gen. STEELE, who is said to be intrenching himself at that place.

Passengers from the Red River, state that an impression prevails that the rebels will do all in their power to avoid a general engagement, though picket-firing might bring it on. Our army was not yet prepared for the advance, which must eventually take place, and there would not, probably, be a battle for a short time to come.

The steamer *Empire*, from Red River, brought down to New-Orleans Gen. LEE and Capt. NIMS, on business connected with the organization of their commands.

Seven hundred contrabands had been brought to New-Orleans from the Red River.

Major CONNELLY, First New-Hampshire Cavalry, had been badly injured by a kick from his horse, from which he would, however, recover. Lieut. W. SNOW, reported killed, is alive, but a prisoner.

Rebel prisoners and deserters who were present during the battle, state that the rebel loss at Pleasant Hill and Sabine Cross-roads, cannot fall far short of 7,000, and may reach 10,000, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

There was three and a half feet of water on Red River Falls, and six and a half feet from Alexandria down.

A call appears in the New-Orleans papers for a meeting to take measures for calling a State Convention to send delegates to the National Union Convention.

The steamer *John J. Roe*, at New-Orleans from St Louis, reported having taken wood on the 19th, at the mouth of St. Francis River with which the furnaces were filled, when a number of the sticks exploded, without doing any damage except to burn the firemen slightly.

On the 22d when at Fort Adams a man was seen in a perilous condition on a log in the river. The second mate, with a boat's crew, went to his assistance, when guerrillas opened a battery on the steamer, firing ten shots. Though not damaged, she had to run away. The boat's crew, when last seen, were making for the opposite shore from the fort, and it is supposed that they escaped.

Gen. STONE and others of the Staff of Gen. BANKS had arrived at Alexandria en route to New-Orleans.

A small Union fleet has gone up the Ouachita River.

A cavalry expedition has been sent out on the north bank of the Red River, near Alexandria, by Gen. GROVER.

The Eighteenth Indiana veterans had arrived at New-Orleans from Matagorda en route home on furlough.

W. J. SAVERY, his sister-in-law and a colored boy were blown to pieces on a small island near his estate, in the parish of Iberville, by a rebel torpedo, left on the island since last August, and out of which he was taking the powder.

Gen. RANSOM, wounded in the late battle, left New Orleans on the 24th for his home on a furlough.

Prize schooner *Madeline*, captured in Atchafalaya Bay, and the *Maria Albot*, captured off Vermenta River, arrived at New-Orleans.

Arrived from New-Orleans on the 19th instant, ship *Tamerlane*, from Portland.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from New-York, with 600 troops, arrived at New-Orleans on the 20th inst.

The *Meerimac*, from Portland, with 600 troops, arrived there on the 19th inst.

The *De Molay*, from Portland, with troops, also arrived on the 20th.

Cotton was held above the views of buyers. At New-Orleans the quotations ranged from 71c. to 73c. for ordinary, to 83c.@84c. Middling was scarce, and would bring 85c. Sugar was higher and quoted at 22½c.@26c. Molasses 95c.@$1, with none offering, and no receipts.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans with $14,000 in specie and a large amount of treasury notes.

The steamer *Columbia*, with the mails and $38,000 in specie for Havana, and a full load of cotton for New-York, sailed on the 23d for those ports.

FROM THE RED RIVER.

SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 24.

The steamer *Universe*, Capt. WATTS, arrived yesterday from Red River. She left Alexandria on the evening of the 19th inst., and reports all quiet there at that time.

Squads of guerrillas and rebel cavalry have made their appearance on Red River, between Grand Ecore and Alexandria, and fired on several boats, but no damage has resulted from their operations as yet. There has been no firing below Alexandria.

A battle is said to be imminent above Grand Ecore, between the opposing armies. The advance pickets of the Union army had come upon the rebel outposts, and brisk skirmishing ensued, and sharpshooting was going on almost constantly. A general engagement may be brought on at any moment, for which our troops are fully prepared and anxious. No one entertains the slightest doubt but that another Union victory will result.

A highly important rumor comes to us by the arrival of the *Universe*. At the mouth of Red River her officers communicated with the gunboats stationed at that point, and were informed that Gen. STEELE had reached and taken possession of Shreveport, and was throwing up fortifications.

It is quite possible that this news is true, as we have positive intelligence via Little Rock that on the 7th inst. his army had reached a point five miles south of Elkin's Ferry, on the Little Missouri River, and that he expected to join Gen. THAYER at Camden on the Ouachita, 25 miles from Elkin's Ferry, at once.

A glance at the map will show that both of these places are within less than one hundred miles in a direct line from Shreveport, and there was no force in STEELE's front of sufficient strength to materially obstruct his march on the latter place.

Should this gratifying piece of news prove true, and there is but little room for doubt, the rebel hopes of a successful issue of the present campaign in Western Louisiana will be most effectually squelched, and the Confederate Generals will be fortunate if they escape, with a portion of their army, from the soil of our State. It would be utterly impossible for them to remain for any length of time shut in between the armies of Gens. BANKS and STEELE. We shall await with the greatest impatience further intelligence from the front.

Among the passengers by the *Universe* was Lieut.-Col. HATCH, A. Q. M.

She also brought down about 700 contrabands.

ADDITIONAL AND LATER.

Last evening the steamer *Empire Parish*, Capt. ARMSTRONG, arrived here, bringing a few hours' later intelligence from the seat of war on Red River.

The friends of Lieut. W. K. SNOW, of NIM's Battery, will be pleased to learn that the report of his death was untrue. A letter has been received from him, in which he says that he is improving quite rapidly. He is the hands of the rebels.

Passengers by the *Empire Parish* say that the impression now prevails that the rebels will do all in their power to avoid a general engagement; and as our army is not yet prepared for the advance, which must eventually take place, there will not probably be another battle for a short time to come. It is possible, however, as mentioned above, that the picket firing may bring on a general engagement at any moment.

A gentleman who has been present during all the fighting, and who has had an opportunity of conversing with prisoners, deserters and others, whose opinions might throw light on the subject, says that the rebel loss in the battles of Pleasant Ridge and Sabine Cross-roads cannot fall below 7,000, and will probably reach 10,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The officers of the *Empire Parish* report three and a half feet water on the falls at Alexandria, and six and a half in the channel from that city to the mouth of the river.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

From the New Orleans True Delta, April 2.

We have had a long conversation with an officer of Gen. BANKS' staff, who arrived late last night, on board the steamer *Laurel Hill*, direct from headquarters, with dispatches, and have learned from him some interesting particulars with regard to the present position and condition of our army. The headquarters of the Commanding General are at Grand Ecore, to which point it became necessary to fall back after the signal victory achieved on the 9th inst. at Pleasant Hill. This position has been strongly fortified, with intrenchments and abattis, and could defy an assault from an army of three times our own strength. The troops have entirely recovered from the fatigues and other demoralizing effects of hard marching, severe exposure and heavy fighting, and were never in better spirits. They are jubilant and only desire that the rebels should attack them in their present position; but of this there is no hope, for the position is too strong, even were the enemy not too much demoralized by defeat to make the attempt. The nearest point of the enemy's lines is beyond the battle-field of Pleasant Hill—at least our vedettes have not been able to meet with their pickets this side of that place. A flag of truce was sent out with a number of rebel surgeons, who had been left behind at Pleasant Hill with their wounded, when the rebels were driven back, which met a similar party from the other side bringing in our own surgeons who had fallen into their hands on the first day's fight in the same manner. The Confederate Major in charge of the truce party informed Capt. CROSBY, who accompanied the truce from the Union side, that Gen. GREEN had been killed in the fight with the gunboats near Coushatta Chute, the top of his head having been blown off by a shell from one of the gunboats, and that his body had been brought into camp. This statement was fully corroborated by prisoners taken during the gunboat fight. It has also been ascertained that Gen. MOUTON was actually slain, as at first reported.

The account furnished us by this officer, of the two battles does not differ from those already published.

The enemy's losses are acknowledged by their own officers to have been very severe, and they acknowledge a defeat. The Confederate Gen. WALKER is reported to be mortally wounded. Our officers speak in terms of the highest praise of the bravery and desperate daring of the rebel troops. Their columns advanced on the charge across the open field at Pleasant Hill, and rushed boldly up to the very muzzles of our guns, regardless of the terrible hail of lead and iron that mowed great swaths in their ranks; but they were met with a courage, and coolness, and desperation equal to their own, for the sturdy defenders of the hill did not give an inch, and when the time came for them to charge back upon the staggering and broken lines of the enemy, they sprang forth like tigers, and the day was won. Gen. DICK TAYLOR, who was in command of the enemy, it is said, manœuvered his men splendidly, and displayed better generalship than on former occasions.

Gen. BANKS was in front in both battles, and at Pleasant Hill, it is said, he was found in the skirmish line sitting his horse as calmly as if on a review on Canal-street. As the bullets buzzed about his ears, his Aids implored him to fall back, saying: "General, this is no place for you;" but he stood unmoved, and when the battle raged highest, and where the contest was most deadly, after the onslaught had been made, he was seen flying from front to front, waving his hat and encouraging his veterans. The Generals on both sides, it appears, were all in front, as though they had set their lives upon the cast, and it is singular how they escaped the bullets of the sharpshooters.

The losses in killed and wounded are perhaps about equal, and will amount to some 2,000 or 3,000 on each side. The cavalry train, which was a very small one, and some 17 pieces of artillery were lost on the first day, but we retook several guns on the 9th, and are still ahead four pieces since the campaign commenced. The train did not amount to much, and had it been in its proper position during the battle, it would not have been lost. Ambulances and ammunition wagons must of course be taken on the field, but there is no necessity for a baggage train being so far in front, or in such a position as to block up the lines of retreat.

From all our informant says, we conclude that the army is in a splendid position, in the very best condition and spirits, and eager for the advance, which will not be long delayed. Red River is quite low at the falls just above Alexandria, but the Spring rise will soon come, and that rise will herald the fall of Shreveport. The *Laurel Hill* was not molested on the way down, and there is no enemy between New-Orleans and Pleasant Hill.

CONDITION OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, April 18, 1864.

Everything remains quiet at Grand Ecore. The enemy are still around us, and we hope that when we are ready for a forward move again, they will not be wanting.

The river has been slowly falling for two or three days past, and there is but about four and one-half feet of water on the Rapids at present.

Our transports, however, experience but little trouble in crossing.

The Mississippi River is rising very fast, and thus we may expect a rise of the Red River.

Several Confederate regiments are reported in the vicinity of this place, but the public may rest assured that there is ample preparation made for them.

We have several transports here on which we can very conveniently convey several thousand Confederates to New-Orleans or elsewhere!

Lieut. SANDERSON, of Capt. CLOSSON's Battery, (L. U. S.) is reported to have died of his wounds. Brig.-Gen. STONE, and others of Gen. BANKS' staff, arrived here to-day, and will proceed to New-Orleans. If anything of interest occurs in Western Louisiana, you shall be informed as speedily as possible.

A REPORTED CUT-OFF.

From the True Delta.

It is said the Confederates have made a *cut-off*, or canal, above Grand Ecore, *by means of which they expect to empty Red River into Grand Lake.* We are perfectly well aware of the fact that such a canal can very easily be made, for it has long been the desire of a certain class of property holders residing on the shores of this lake, in De Soto Parish, to have the channel of the river turned in that direction, and their opponents have frequently had to invoke the interference of the Police Jury to prevent such a misdirection of the waters of little Red. But this cannot effect the navigation of the river at Grand Ecore, for the water that flows into the lake at its head through the canal must come out into the river below by the way of Grand Bayou or Bayou Pierre, and the depth of the channel at the point where our transports and gunboats are now stationed, or on the falls at Alexandria, will not be effected by the cut-off. The worst it can do is to dry up the bed of the river between the canal and Grand Bayou, and thus close communication by water with Shreveport.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, April 23.

This sovereign body, representing the people of the State, yesterday commenced work in earnest on the Constitution, and although the most important committees, and the one on the result of whose labors public expectation is to a great degree fixed—we mean that to which the question of abolishing Slavery was referred—has not yet matured its deliberations, still there were other committees appointed on the Constitution whose duties are little less important, and who reported yesterday.

The first committee to report was that to which was referred the articles of the Constitution known under the title of "General Provisions." The committee took for their guide the same provisions adopted in previous constitutions, and made out few alterations, but these few were important, and will no doubt be fully discussed when they come up for adoption.

The two principal changes are the striking out of the clause in regard to dueling, which, under the old law, disfranchises the citizen who fights a duel or acts as second in one of these unnecessary and generally bloodless encounters.

The second important amendment—and it, too, will of course be discussed at length—is one prohibiting banking corporations from issuing notes and circulating them as currency. But the banks retain all their other privileges, such as discount, exchange and deposit. It is not proper that we should forestall the members of the convention, by giving expression to any opinion on either of these subjects at present.

The next committee was that to which was referred the subject of education. They made a very elaborate report, differing entirely from the provisions adopted in previous constitutions, and exhausting the entire matter, leaving but little for the Legislature to do. The report covers a wide field.

The Judiciary Committee, with that erudite lawyer, Judge HOWELL, at its head, also made a very lengthy, learned and comprehensive report, in which they alter nearly every article of the old Constitution. The most important change they recommend, and one which will give rise to the most discussion, and perhaps meet with some opposition, is the appointment of all judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, clerks of courts, district attorneys and the attorney-general by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing that they shall hold their offices for life or during good behavior. We have already advocated this as the best means of securing an independent and able judiciary, and the method proposed by the committee strikes us as the very best that could be adopted, especially at this juncture of our affairs. The debate on this portion of the report will be interesting when it comes up, which will not be before next week.

A UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The following call appears in the *Era*:

"All the qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, are requested to assemble on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, to take measures for calling a State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention, which will assemble at Baltimore on the 7th of June next. (Signed)

Cuthbert Bullitt, George F. Brott, F. M. Crozat, E. H. Durell, T. B. Thorpe, Charles Claiborne, C. Roselius, John W. Thomas, John M. W. Larkin, Robert B. Bell, W. T. Stoker, John P. Montamat, Wm. H. Hire, M.D., John A. Newell, H. C. Edwards, E. Schultz, David Finn, John Brownlee, James Button, P. Guy, Samuel Purcell, W. D. Mann, J. B. Bromley, Robert Morris, George Howes, John Kamper, J. E. Schaffer, L. C. Perret, Frank Preston, J. Miller, John Burk, S. Binnie, John L. Davies, C. W. Stauffer, George Geier, Young Burk, Peter Norton, Jno. Brunet, W. H. Seymour, Lansing Reed, John Norton, Robert Vernon, Thomas Harding, G. H. Flagg, Thomas Badony, H. S. Wilson, C. Becker, S. B. Ashbey, Edward Lyons, W. H. Bell, C. H. L. Gruneberg, D. S. Dewees, J. A. Spellicy, George Robinson, M. W. Murphy, D. Murphy, A. Cazabat, Jno. L. Swift, T. M. Wells, George Ingram, John Stumpf, P. Harnan, T. J. Edwards, John Henderson, M. D. Kavanagh, James Duane, O. W. Austin, George A. Fosdick, John Sullivan, X. Maurer, A. Baily, H. J. Heard, M. F. Bonzano, J. B. Shroeder, Ernest S. Wenck, J. Stiner, R. Beauvais, J. H. Wilson, L. P. Normand."

OBITUARY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The late Natchez *Courier* informs us of the demise of JAMES M. REYNOLDS, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. REYNOLDS was a native of Pennsylvania, and came South in the early part of the present century. Nearly fifty years ago he was engaged in commercial pursuits in this city with WASHINGTON JACKSON, under the firm of JACKSON & REYNOLDS. Subsequently, about the year 1821, he associated with the late GEO. RALSTON, in this city and in Natchez, doing an extensive cotton factorage business for some years. Mr. RALSTON retiring, a new association was formed with the late JOHN B. BYRNE, and, if memory serves, LEVIN R. MARSHALL was associated, under the firm of REYNOLDS, BYRNE & CO. The house attained great credit in this city, and with the branch and connection in Natchez, did an immense business, and maintained the highest credit for commercial integrity and honor.

After several years of great success in business, subsequent to the year 1832, Mr. REYNOLDS withdrew from business, retiring to his plantation near Natchez, where he had for the last quarter of a century devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. What results the war may have had on his affairs we cannot say. Of the old merchants, of the first twenty-five years of this century of New-Orleans, there are now only few remaining. We observe on our streets, at intervals, WILLIAM W. MONTGOMERY, CHARLES HARROD, LAURENT MILLAUDON, GREENBERRY DORSEY, NICHOLAS C. HALL. Mr. MARSHALL, the former copartner of Mr. REYNOLDS, is, we believe, still living.

RAID ON BAYOU PLAQUEMINE.

FOUR HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED.

The Plaquemine (Iberville Parish) *Gazette & Sentinel*, of Saturday, April 16, says:

"Information was received in this town on Thursday morning last that a force of Confederate cavalry, estimated at some twenty in number, and supposed to be a portion of Capt. JUMEL's command, stationed on the Grosse Tête, appeared in front of the village and park on the opposite side of the bayou, and a party being detailed, crossed over and set fire to all the cotton at the latter place, while parties were at the same time engaged in burning that on flatboats at the village on their way up to this place. Nothing else but the cotton was injured, although there was a large amount of sugar and molasses at the village. There were some 400 bales of cotton destroyed, we are informed. Several of our citizens are heavy losers, but the greatest sufferers, we imagine, are the original owners, small planters, who had not disposed of their cotton, and who, at great labor and expense, had brought it from a long distance, in the hope of returning with some of the necessaries of life, of which they had been a long time deprived."

THE FRIGATE WABASH.

The Attempt to Blow Her Up with a Torpedo—A Narrow Escape.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP WABASH,
OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

At 9½ o'clock last night, while the *Wabash* was at anchor off Charleston Bar, the moon being but slightly obscured by clouds, a rebel torpedo-boat was distinctly seen about a hundred yards astern, approaching the ship's starboard quarter against wind and tide. The peculiar whale-backed shape of the object, with the small hatch amidships, was easily distinguished, as was the break of the water upon her sides, and left no doubt of the nature of the visitant. The alarm was instantly given, and the muskets of the lookouts at once fired at the enemy, while the broadside guns were being trained upon him. Finding himself discovered, the enemy, now abreast of the mizzenmast and some seventy yards distant, turned in his course and made straight for the ship. The cable, however, had now been slipped, and the word given to the Engineer to "go ahead." Rapid discharges from the nine-inch guns, with solid shot dashing into the water all around him, again caused him to steer for the counter, hoping to put into operation the same tactics that had been so successful in the case of the *Housatonic*; but the motion of the propeller hereabout kept him off, and he was seen to pass across the wake of the ship. At this point he was so near that those who had only come upon deck at the giving of the alarm now saw him so plainly as to leave no doubt in their minds of his true character. The ship was kept under way in a circle, until her consorts, the *Canandaigua* and *Flag*, warned by her guns and signals, came to her assistance. The people of the *Flag* saw nothing in the water; but the wardroom officers of the *Canandaigua* are confident that they saw and fired into that or another torpedo-boat, as well as the buoy of the *Wabash's* anchor. The officer of the deck at the time of this occurrence was by no means a novice in the matter of torpedoes, having made their acquaintance in February last, when the *Housatonic* was destroyed.

Sale of Prize Steamers.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 30.

The prize steamers *Scotia* and *Mary Ann* were sold at auction to-day. The former brought $24,251 and the latter $31,000.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Accession of Maximilian to the Throne.

Spirit of the French and English Press.

An Outburst of Exultation and Congratulation.

MORE ABOUT THE MEXICAN LOAN.

We collate from our files of French and English journals the following extracts, to illustrate the manner in which the accession of MAXIMILIAN to the Mexican throne is received:

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A NEW EMPIRE ADDED TO THE STATES OF THE WORLD.

From the London Times, April 13.

An Empire of Mexico has now been added to the States of the world. The new sovereign took his departure yesterday for the seat of his Government, and with his arrival will commence one of the most remarkable experiments in the history of our own times. It would be mere folly to disguise the extraordinary incidents of this unexampled event. One of the great Powers of the Old World has occupied, with an armed force, *and in spite of resolute opposition, the country and capital of an American State has transformed its Government from a Republic to a Monarchy, has introduced a Prince from one of the reigning Houses of Europe, and continues its aid to the new sovereign during the infancy of his rule.* Proceedings like these require no slight apology; but we remain, as we have ever been, entirely of opinion that the apology is sufficient, and that the conduct of France, while perfectly justifiable in the eyes of Europe, is calculated to promote the interests of Mexico, and to benefit the civilized world.

The Republic of Mexico, as it was styled, was a mere shipwreck of a State. Originally a revolted colony, it had proved itself unfit for independence or self-government. The Mexicans were incapable of political organization, and the country became the prey of factions which, whatever might be their titular distinctions, were identical in their misconduct. There was one party representing originally such Conservatism as usually attaches to the power of the Church; there was another representing an Opposition on principles of Liberalism. Probably other differences entered into the contest at one time; but all such controversies had long degenerated into a chronic civil war in which the contending parties were no better than rival bands of brigands and cutthroats. It signified little which faction was in the ascendant. Of Government, in the ordinary sense of the word, there was none; industry had no protection, and life and property no security. Nor were the Mexicans the only sufferers. The rules of international law were incessantly violated by the factions alternately in power, and foreign residents were exposed to robbery and outrage until almost every kingdom of Europe had its catalogue of grievances. At last the cup overflowed, and an expedition, combining the forces of England, France and Spain, was dispatched for the exaction of redress. The allies, however, were agreed only in their estimate of Mexican delinquencies; when it came to the question of remedy and amendment they differed in opinion. England withdrew; Spain was willing to advance if intrusted with the mission, but France was not disposed to retire, and Spain declined a partner in the enterprise. So all devolved on France, and the French army, after fighting its way to the Capital, succeeded so far in a provisional organization of the country as to admit of the accession of MAXIMILIAN of Austria to a throne created for him.

We maintain that the Mexicans have no ground of remonstrance against these proceedings. Of the two factions which for a whole generation have torn the country to pieces, not a word need be said. If there be, distinct and apart from these brigands, any Mexican nation or people, as must needs be presumed, we can only say that it has never made its existence known. Never during the last twenty years has any sign been given of a people disposed to terminate the anarchy of the State and establish a settled Government after civilized forms. Nothing has ever met the eye in Mexico but some savage faction clinging to a precarious power against the assaults of another faction, and disregarding in the strife all the obligations of law and justice. *We could never find any public opinion to deal with.* It was the hope of our own statesmen in joining the expedition that the rival factions might both be swept away for the representatives of some great popular body unconnected with either; but if such a body exists it has never made its voice heard. Be it remembered, too, that every one of the allied Powers had its *casus belli* against Mexico, and that France was at liberty to declare war against the Republic and act upon the right of conquest afterwards. What she has actually done is not exactly in accordance with our predilections, but should, on that very account, be less unsatisfactory to the believers in Mexican independence. France has not put aside all Mexican parties, but has inclined rather to the adoption of one of them, with the hope of renovating its principles and transforming its policy. We should have turned, if we must needs make choice, to the Liberals; France, a Catholic Power, has turned to the Church party, and the new Emperor, it will be seen, will visit Rome on his way to Mexico for the express purpose of carrying with him the benediction of the Pope. That is the form which French intervention in Mexico has actually taken.

It needs not a word to prove that the Mexicans themselves can derive nothing but advantage from the change. They cannot lose anything, for they had nothing to lose. Monarchy is substituted not for any other form of government, but for anarchy. If that monarchy appears allied with a party unfriendly to popular freedom, it must be remembered that the policy of the Government will now be shaped by influences far more powerful than any local traditions, and in a manner which will command respect not in Mexico only, but in Europe.

Never before was there such an instance of a State proving incapable of self-organization, falling into hopeless anarchy, and becoming a nuisance to the commonwealth of nations. Never before was a State so marked out by common consent for annexation or intervention as incapable of political independence. This was not the judgment of Europe merely; *it was the conclusion of the American Government, and Mexico would probably have been before this absorbed in the United States had the Union of those States been maintained.* The interest of France herself in these proceedings is a different question, but it reflects no censure on her to suppose that what she has done has been but little for her own gain. A French statesman described the approbation of England in this matter as "sarcastic," but he was entirely mistaken. We have never disguised our estimate of the policy of France. We have said without affectation or reserve that, according to our views of such matters, her bargain was a bad one. Nobody could convince our House of Commons that the patronage of a Transatlantic Empire was a good return for an expenditure of millions and the sacrifice of many lives. But we say also that, as such things have been usually regarded in France, the Mexican expedition has been not more costly, while it has been far more productive than others which have been undertaken or advocated. *France has actually succeeded in establishing a new Empire across the Atlantic, and in bringing a renowned and opulent country within the pale of civilization once more. If the experiment is permanently successful—and we do not see why success should be doubted—she will have justly earned, not only the thanks of the Mexicans, but the gratitude of the world.*

A NEW EMPEROR.

From the London Globe, April 12.

The world has now a new Emperor. Yesterday, fulfilling the prediction of the *Moniteur*, an Austrian Archduke became MAXIMILIAN I. of Mexico, by accepting the crown offered him by the Mexican nation, from the hands of a deputation which has danced attendance so long at Trieste. We now begin a new act. The last ended with something like family differences at Vienna, now composed or charmed away by potent spells, and with this scene at Miramar. The French army has occupied the country, and is to be repaid the expenses it has incurred in liberating the Mexicans from themselves, as it was paid for the liberation of Spain from the Spaniards. The loan is negotiated. Measures have been taken to provide the new Sovereign with an European army, having for its sound part the French Foreign Legion and a new levy of Germans. Without these, liberated Mexico might be disposed to make too free with her Emperor, and treat him as she has treated Presidents without end. With these European troops MAXIMILIAN will be able to govern his Mexicans, and show what capacity for rule he enjoys. Around these he can gather a native army, and give the new Empire the blessing of a well-disciplined force, and a stable, and, let us hope, a beneficent Government. The second act will open with a scene at Rome. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN will visit the Eternal City "to receive the blessing of the Holy Father, which to me," he says, "is doubly important." This will complete the preliminaries. The Mexicans, he is convinced, really desire to be ruled by him. The Emperor of Austria has given his consent to the step now taken by his brother. More than all, the Emperor Napoleon, the mainspring of the whole machinery, has guaranteed the independence of the new State, and assured its head of his powerful patronage. And now, as a good Roman Catholic, Maximilian I. seeks at Rome that spiritual sanction for his enterprise without which he probably thinks success would be most uncertain. What mortal could be more lucky in his destiny? Born Archduke of Austria, through the aid and under the protection of France, he obtains an Empire, and will be fortunate enough to receive, before he sets forth, the blessing of the supreme chief of his faith. *Here is payment for years of anxiety and toil. Here is promotion for the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.* To start fair on such an unusual career, made possible by such peculiar means, and under such protection, to have on your side the Emperor of the French, the Holy Father, and the Mexican people, *to get the Government at Washington charmed into acquiescence and secure yourself a general recognition, this is good fortune as rare as it is romantic.* Starting so well, Mexico ought to become a Paradise, for Maximilian I. proposes to be a constitutional sovereign. All sovereigns in these days see the advantages that lie in a proper use of the word "constitutional." He is bent on organizing completely liberal institutions, of a kind that will, of course, be suitable to the country and its people. First, however, he confesses the country will have to be pacified. Until the unruly Mexicans, who are perverse enough to dislike foreign rulers, are calmed down by the due application of lead and steel, and the example of order and quiet, Maximilian I. will, we suppose, rule at his own discretion, assisted by a few generals, a few priests, and men of the Almonte stamp. When order is restored, the Crown will share its power, and its cares, and its responsibilities with the Mexican people. When that day comes—it may be near or it may be distant—the Emperor of Mexico will define his own powers and regulate liberty. Neither of these will prove to be an easy task. But the Emperor is of good heart. He believes in his mission. *He will not fail from lack of self-confidence.* Eager for the work, he calls upon every Mexican to aid him in carrying forward his splendid enterprise. Order, regulated liberty, national independence, prosperity, and, of course, power, as the result—these are the characteristics of the future of Mexico as seen from the Miramar point of view. Then there is to be eternal gratitude "to the illustrious Prince by whom alone the regeneration of Mexico has been rendered possible." There has been no want of faith as an element in the programme. The *Novara*, with her imperial freightage, will soon drive through the waves of the Atlantic, and give up to Mexico her deliverer. Thenceforth we shall watch with interest the growth of the new Empire, and look, not without some sympathy, on the struggles of Maximilian with the discordant elements of which his people are composed. The Emperor Napoleon, who has rendered the regeneration of Mexico possible, must, so far, look with satisfaction on his work, and must have felt not a little pride when the telegraph informed him that at last an Austrian Archduke had formally accepted from him this American throne.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

From the London News.

The terms of the new loan have not been officially announced, but it is currently stated in the French press what they are to be. It is proposed to issue a Six per Cent. Stock at 63 (or allowing for accrued interest, &c., at 60) for a nominal capital of 350,000,000f. Of this amount the French Government take 105,000,000f. on account of the cost of the army of occupation from the 1st of January, 1864. The agents are the eminent banking firm of Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., of London. According to the first arrangement, the English bondholders were to be offered their capitalization of their 20 overdue coupons in a Three per Cent. Stock, with a bonus of one coupon in addition in cash, besides the sufficient sum in hand to meet the three months' accrued interest from the 1st of January of the current year. The contractors were also to retain from the product of the loan an amount that would meet the interest for the first two years on the capitalized arrears. The calculation of the value of the existing English bonds would, therefore, stand thus, assuming that the value of Mexican stock is equal to the price of emission of the new Six per Cent. Loan at 63:

The 3 per cent. principal of the bonds	31.50
One half-yearly coupon	1.50
One half coupon on the current six months	75
The capitalised price of the 20 overdue coupons	10.15
	43.90

Adding the worth of the 25 per cent of the customs mortgaged for the English debt, estimated at 5 per cent, it makes the value of the existing bonds a little under 49, the present price being less than 47. By the urgent solicitations of the English agents, who from the first pronounced the foregoing arrangement as inadequate, this offer has been improved to the following terms: The old stock to remain with all its rights. The overdue coupons, representing £31 10s., to be provided for by a cash payment of £1 10s., and by a bond for £50 of new 3 per cent stock. Two years' interest both on the old and new 3 per cent stock to be reserved out of the proceeds of the new loan.

It is evident that under present circumstances the offer made to the English bondholders is not merely just but liberal. The Archduke Maximilian is anxious to do everything that he can to sustain the credit of the country he is called upon to govern, and to make every sacrifice consistent with the common-est prudence to satisfy their claims. Rather than fail on the score of parsimony, he seems to err in the opposite direction. The new Government offers the best, and more than the best, terms it can to the English bondholders, and it would be the height of folly if they were to refuse what promises to be a fair adjustment of their debt. In all these questions a calm view must be taken, and proper allowance made for the difficulties of a new and untried Government. It would be easy enough to make all sorts of promises which, apparently good in themselves, could never be carried out, and would infallibly lead to fresh breaches of public faith and fresh compromises inevitably destined to break down at some time or other. The marvelous thing is, that some men of commercial experience are thus ready to take the word for the substance, or, in other terms, to accept a very doubtful promise of £100 for a comparative certainty of £75.

It has been represented that the bondholders are threatened that if they do not accept the present offer they will get nothing; but this is by no means a fair way of putting the question. The Archduke Maximilian and his advisers are determined to give the English creditors the fullest terms that they can safely engage to do, and although the new Government might in a pecuniary sense benefit by a refusal, they are by no means anxious to court it. Under any circumstances, it is well known that the new loan, if excluded from the London Stock Exchange, will meet with ready acceptance on the Paris Bourse. Short of a public guarantee, the Emperor of the French and his Government have resolved that it shall not fail. The bonds will be issued in small amounts, to meet the wants of the petty French investors (one-third of whose capital is estimated to be locked up in speculative securities, either for the high rate of interest, or on the chance of profiting by a rise in the market,) and the deposits will be received at the Government establishment of the "Caisse des Depots et Consignations." A Mexican loan, the first ever quoted on the Paris Bourse, with a high rate of interest, and issued by an Empire founded exclusively by the power of French arms, offers perhaps the very greatest inducement to a French investor. In this case there is the unusual combination of profit and glory. It is not clear which passion has the greatest weight with the French nation, but when the two are united they are irresistible. For these reasons, therefore, there appears no doubt that the Mexican loan will be a real success in France, whether or not the English bondholders and public stand aloof. It will be backed by the whole power of the Government determined to insure its success, and we have already shown that it will be issued in a manner to appeal to the strongest instincts of the French people.

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

MEXICO RESCUED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Constitutionnel.

Every one is well aware to what a condition anarchy, under the form of a Republic, had reduced Mexico. Both France and Europe knew only too well the deplorable state, as far as concerns both her material and moral interests, into which that unfortunate country had fallen, in consequence of the ephemeral and spoliating Governments, scarcely recognized at home and despised abroad. *What is less known is that Mexico, already despoiled of half her territory, was the sure and speedy conquest of the United States. The word conquest, however, is too noble; for Mexico was put up to the highest bidder. If the disgraceful contract had been realized, the consequences of it would have been incalculable, the Latin races would have received a check from which they would with difficulty have recovered.* The principles of civilization, which constitute our moral influence in the world, would have been deeply interfered with; that is the idea which the Emperor Napoleon III. expressed with extraordinary energy in his letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition. Mexico, by the re-establishment of the Monarchy, returns into her traditional path, and again finds the true conditions of order and of prosperity without sacrificing anything of her independence. What a noble mission for the young Prince who accepts it so boldly, and comprehends it so well. France will thus have once more merited well from civilization. Once more short sighted politicians will have been in the wrong, and, thanks to the great prudence which presides over our destinies, and to that perseverance which triumphs over obstacles and marches forward to its object with admirable calmness, *this regeneration of Mexico which is being prepared will be one of the noblest pages of our civilizing mission in the world.*

THE TASK OF FRANCE FINISHED.

From La France.

The acceptance of the throne of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian is for France a complete solution. Her task is finished. *Her army will now return home in succession, with the prestige of fresh glory, and the consciousness of having performed one of the most considerable works of the present age. The expenses which that great expedition has entailed are about to be reimbursed with all the legitimate indemnities that French subjects can claim.* We have in the face of history the honor of having constituted, alone, in spite of the desertion of our allies, and notwithstanding the difficulties and perils of the undertaking, in the rich regions of Central America, an Empire, the stability of which is important for the interests of the whole world. It is not only a triumph for the French flag, but also for our principles. The Mexican Empire is established on the basis of popular suffrage, which is, in the new right of which France is the expression, the only legitimate foundation of Governments. It is also a triumph for that great policy which occupies itself before all with the general balance of power of modern nations, and which, in establishing in Mexico a strong, national, and regular Government there, defends at once the interests of Europe and those of all the nationalities of South America. Lastly, French interests must there find guarantees and particular advantages which cannot fail to excite attention. There has been created on the other side of the Atlantic, by the victories of our soldiers, an Empire which owes its existence to us; which the bonds of the most cordial friendship and of the most legitimate gratitude must unite to us; which will give fresh strength to the straightforward influence of our policy in the New World, and open the unexplored treasures of its vast territory to French commerce and industry. The dignified and elevated speech delivered by the new Emperor, on receiving the Mexican deputation, proves how highly he appreciates and how much he desires to second the generous views of France. He twice expressed, in the warmest terms, his deep gratitude and his lively sympathy for the Sovereign whose firm policy has conquered for him a powerful throne. *The work of France is terminated. That of the Emperor Maximilian now begins.*

THE EXAMPLE OF MAXIMILIAN.

From the Nation.

There is above all a fact which ought to be placed in the strongest light. In accepting the throne of Mexico in virtue of popular right, the Archduke Maximilian renders to that source of authority a striking homage, which is the more precious that it emanates from a Hapsburg, and a member of that dynasty which thus far has the most openly disdained and outraged the principle of national sovereignty. We are about to witness the strange spectacle of two brothers, one of whom in Europe overrides that principle of nationality from which the other in Mexico demands the consecration of his sovereign power. We shall, no doubt, be permitted to invoke this precedent when we are contending against the policy of Austria in Italy, Hungary, and elsewhere. The example of Maximilian I. promises, beside, other arguments to the defenders of liberal causes. The Prince proposes to inaugurate a constitutional *régimé* which will soon replace, in his hands, the constituent power which has provisionally devolved on him. The fact must not be concealed that in a country disordered and ravaged by civil war, the reign of liberty will be difficult to establish; in such a regime is, however, the only hope of safety. A system of government which has been preceded by a foreign rule should more than any other invigorate and strengthen itself by the employment of the national resources. An abuse of power could only give to the Prince a temporary authority; by a liberal government only can be effected a reconciliation and a pacification of all the opposing elements by which Mexico is disturbed. Arbitrary power will besides not be easily implanted in a country which has thrown off the yoke of its dictatorships, and which has before it, around it and everywhere the example of nations governing themselves and prospering by liberty."

THE RECOGNITION.

From La Patrie.

It is from Miramar that the European Governments will receive the official notification of the accession of the Emperor Maximilian I. to the throne of Mexico. That communication will be followed by the recognition by all the Powers of the newly-elected Sovereign. A Madrid journal, however, states that the Queen's Government has resolved to wait until the Emperor Maximilian shall have entered into possession of his throne, and has addressed himself to the Spanish nation through an ambassador, before it recognizes the Mexican monarchy. France will, it is said, immediately after the official notification has been made to her, accredit Count Montholon as Minister at the Court of the new Emperor. The Emperor Maximilian wished, rumor asserts, to confide the embassy at Vienna to M. Gutierrez de Estrada, the President of the Mexican deputation, but the latter refused on account of health. M. Hidalgo, who has given to M. Gutierrez de Estrada the most intelligent coöperation, will be named Minister at the Court of the Tuileries. M. Arrangoiz, who, before being named Minister of Finance, had filled important missions in the United States and in Europe, will represent the Mexican Empire in London, while M. Morphy, who formerly occupied the same post, will take the legation at Madrid. All those nominations will not become definitive until the Emperor Maximilian shall have arrived at Mexico.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Much interest has been felt in the bookselling world of London on the contemplated intention of Mr. Henry G. Bohn to retire from business. It is about thirty years since he commenced—in the same locality that he still occupies in York-street, Covent Garden—in the old book branch of the profession. A few years placed him indisputably at the head of this department, when the accidental purchase of what are called the "remainders," or unsold portions of the octavo editions of Evelyn's and Pepy's *Diaries*, gave a new direction to his energies, and while still continuing the old book business, he became the largest purchaser of these remainders of editions of recent books that was ever seen in England. His skill in adding to the attraction of the books that thus came into his hands (which seemed to start into new life under his auspices,) and the activity with which he sought out all over the world, in Australia, Canada, India, the United States, &c., new channels for the disposal of them, gave him such success that the trade grew jealous of his achievements, and became indisposed to see him monopolize the market, and consequently were less liberal in their terms and less anxious to sell to him. The result of this was that, in self-defence, he became a manufacturer of books himself, and the world-renowned series of "Bohn's Libraries" will give evidenec to the latest times of his tact, enterprise, and literary taste. There is scarcely a volume of the whole set—nearly six hundred in number—but what is indebted to his supervision for much of its merits, while several have been edited or translated exclusively by Mr. Bohn. The sale of the series has been very large, both in England and America, and shows no signs of falling off; though in the United States the absence of an international copyright law has allowed much infringement on the publisher's equitable rights in his own property, by which he has been a large loser. Pending negotiations for the transfer of this entire property of the "Libraries," in one lot, for a sum, in our present currency, equal to nearly half a million of dollars, will probably soon be concluded, and will be followed by a more gradual withdrawal from the other branches of his business. Mr. Bohn is now in his sixty-seventh year, but few young men are capable of supporting the labors, intellectual and commercial, that he has constantly endured. He is not of a temperament to be idle for a moment, and in whatever he may turn to, when removed from business pursuits, he will doubtless make his mark as effectually as he has done in the literary publishing trade of England.

—Whatever may be the political result of the French occupation of Mexico, there is no doubt that science will gain by it, and a more complete knowledge than was ever before possessed of that region will certainly follow. The state of the country has been such that very little progress has been made in the examination of ancient sites, &c., since the unaided labors of Humboldt, at the commencement of the present century, and many questions of the greatest antiquarian and statistical interest remain unsolved, that a thorough examination of the country can alone elucidate. Following the example set in regard to Egypt, and later to Algeria, the French Government is now organizing a scientific expedition to Mexico on a magnificent scale. The preparatory steps are under the charge of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Duruy, (well known as author of some of the best school histories ever published.) He has issued a commission to prepare and instruct the body of *savans* who will take part in the enterprise. The list of them includes the most eminent names of French science, MM. Michel Chevalier, Boussingault, Milne Edwards, De Quatrefages, Viollet le Duc, Baron Larrey, the Abbé Brasseur de Bourborg, &c. Since the days of the grand Imperial publication, *Le Description de L'Egypte*, in twenty-four immense folio volumes, a change has come over the fashion of book-making and the labors of the Mexican Scientific Expedition will probably be given to the world in a less costly form.

—The important work by Rev. George Rawlinson, Camden Professor of History at Oxford, ***The Five Great Monarchies of the Eastern World, or the History, Geography and Antiquities of Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon, Media and Persia,*** is making progress by the publication of the second volume, just issued by Mr. Murray. The subject, however, has outgrown its proposed dimensions. Originally it was intended to be comprised in three volumes, but the second is entirely taken up with Assyria alone, so that more space will be necessary in order to do justice to the remaining countries. The work aims successfully at an exhibition of the great results arising from the most recent researches and investigations of Mr. Layard, M. Botta, M. Oppert and other learned men, (the most celebrated of whom is the author's brother, Sir H. C. Rawlinson,) among the remains of antiquity in Asia, and the famous arrow-headed inscriptions applied to the illustration of early historic times; where, until recently, the only guides to the historian were the narrations of Greek writers, generally imperfectly informed on the transactions of any country not their own. Taken in conjunction with the author's variorum translation of *Herodotus*, (republished by Messrs. Appleton,) *The Five Great Monarchies* will form a complete encyclopædia of all the knowledge that exists respecting the ancient Eastern World.

—The system of commemorations of great literary celebrities seems spreading throughout Europe. In Italy as much excitement prevails on the subject of the sixth centenary of Dante's birth, which falls in May, 1865, as is now manifested in England on the Shakespearian tercentenary anniversary of the present month. The City of Florence, as the birthplace of the poet, takes the lead on the occasion, and a literary paper, *Giorno del Centenario di Dante Alighieri*, has just appeared, to be continued twice a week until June, 1865, devoted entirely to matters relating to the coming festival and to the poet. Associations are forming in most of the principal cities of Italy to coöperate with the Municipality of Florence, and a most enthusiastic display of feeling, expressing itself in the artistic form so natural to the Italians as a people, may be expected. Among the more rational proposals intended to honor the poet's memory, is one for a national edition of Dante's works, to form six volumes, with all the aids that modern criticism can afford toward a more perfect comprehension of them.

—In an address to the Workingmen's College, in London, Mr. Ruskin has lately declared how unsuccessful have been his efforts for the enlightenment of his fellow-men. In spite of the large portion of his life given up to the promulgation of his views on the true position of Turner in the world of art, the treatment his pictures and drawing have met with from the trustees of his bequest to the nation, show that he is even yet entirely unappreciated and misunderstood. The cultivation of a just sense of the value of natural scenery, in its highest influences on the mind and heart, has been another of Mr. Ruskin's objects in life; but it has been his ill-fate to see the choicest spots in Europe desecrated by modern innovation, as the Falls of Schaffhausen spanned by a hideous railway bridge; and the blue waters of the Lake of Geneva cut off and forever separated from their natural setting of emerald green banks, by the unnecessary intrusion of a railroad along its borders. An instance nearer home might be given of the little effect of his writings on the class of artists, who should naturally be most familiar with them. The elegant and richly ornamented façades of the structure of the new Academy of Design, now being erected at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, are among the choicest specimens of Italian Gothic yet erected in America. It needs, however, but a walk down either street to the point where a profile view of the building is obtained, to show that the two sides of the edifice, not intended to be seen in a front view, are composed of the coarsest and roughest common brick-work, contrasting strangely with the carved marble and mosaics of the front, and proving that "the Seven Lamps of Architecture," and especially the Lamp of Truth, did not enlighten the designer of this temple of the Fine Arts, the costly elevation of which becomes a mere outside sham when compared with the other part of the structure.

—The solid peninsula of Arabia, unpenetrated by any navigable rivers, and fringed on every side by repulsive deserts, has offered a resistance to European exploration as stubborn as Central Africa itself. Like the latter, however, it has at last been obliged to yield, and the latest "lion" of the London scientific societies is Mr. Gifford Palgrave, a gentleman who, in his eighteen years' absence from England, has almost forgotten his mother tongue, and expresses himself much more readily in Arabic. During that time, in the habit of a wandering Syrian *hakeem*, or physician, he penetrated from Gaza on the Syrian coast to the Persian Gulf, directly through the great Wahiti kingdom, where, at the capital, he was some time resident as court physician. The wandering Bedouin Arabs, who are usually regarded as "the typical race," he found restricted to a narrow belt around the central table-land. When a settled population resides under a regularly organized monarchy assembled in cities, with known traditions and fixed laws, better regulated than most parts of the Turkish Empire, life cannot be very pleasant among the Wahati's, who are Mahomedan Puritans, from the strictness with which the ceremonial law of the Prophet is enforced, and the severity that visits offences against it. Among other novelties Mr. Palgrave has discovered and eloquently describes the pure breed of Arab horses—the true "Nujji" race—infinitely superior to any specimens ever seen in Europe, which have all been derived from Barbary or Syria, and are declared to be entirely inferior to the true breed so celebrated in fiction and history, that has never been allowed to leave the country. Mr. Palgrave has retired to Switzerland to write his book in peace and quietness, and it is already announced by John Murray among his novelties for the Autumn.

—Mr. George W. Carleton has put to press a translation of Renan's popular *Life of Jesus*, an abridgement, or adaptation of his larger book for general circulation, recently brought out in Paris and received with great eagerness. Probably a more correct estimate of this author's genius and learning may be formed from a volume of his essays and miscellaneous writings on literary and scientific subjects, also in press by Mr. Carleton. The translation is by Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and a life of Renan will be subjoined, based on original materials, partly supplied by M. Renan himself, to a literary friend in this City. The long expected account of the French scientific expedition to Phœnicia, headed by the same savant, is at last announced in Paris to appear in folio livraisons with fine illustrations. The learned world looks forward with impatience for the results of M. Renan's explorations in the ruined sites, cemeteries, &c., of the Phœnician Cities Tyre, Sidon, &c., and it is understood that materials of great value for the illustration of Biblical history, and for the enlargement of our knowledge of the language of Phœnicia have been obtained, as M. Renan is considered to be the first living authority in all that relates to the Shemetic languages, these materials could not be in better hands.

The Late Speech of Mr. Harris.

From the St. Mary's (Md.) Gazette.

Our readers, being the immediate constituents of Mr. Harris, will doubtless expect to read his speech in this issue of our paper; but the annexed communication, we presume, will satisfactorily account for our failure to publish it:

Headquarters Cavalry Detachment,
District of St. Mary's, Leonardtown, Md.,
April 12, 1864.

Sir: The commanding officer of this detachment desires that you will not publish or make any allusion in the St. Mary's *Gazette* to the treasonable and disgraceful speech of the Member of Congress from this district, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 9th inst.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. DICKISON
First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Acting Adjutant.

To the Publisher and Proprietor of the St. Mary's Gazette, Leonardtown, Md.:

Insurance on Colt's Armory.—A meeting of underwriters was held at the office of the City Fire Insurance Company, yesterday, to act upon the claims of Colt's Fire Arms Company, under policies held by them at the time of the great fire. Nothing was done further than to partially examine the statements of the company, and it may take several days to arrive at a final result. Mr. R. G. Martin, who represents the interests of all the New-York companies that are losers, Edward Freeman, President of the Springfield Company, and Mr. DeWolf, of the American office, Providence, were present. The Hartford offices have referred the whole matter of settlement, so far as they are concerned, to the Adjustment Committee of their Board of Underwriters. The committee consists of C. B. Bowers, President of the City; Joseph H. Sprague, President of the Charter Oak; and Henry Kellogg, President of the Phœnix.—*Hartford Courant, April 24.*

—The letters of the Emperor Napoleon I. during the latter years of his life are said to be disfigured by coarse personalities. It is this which has for a time led to the interruption of the work, and it is now doubtful if it will be resumed,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Course of Gen. Fremont and his Friends.

Detroit, Mich, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an earnest "radical" Republican, I look with surprise and regret upon the course being pursued by the friends of Gen. Fremont. What does it mean, and what will be its *results*, if persisted in in the same spirit? The regular organization of the Republican party is represented through the call of the Baltimore Convention, by the National Committee appointed at the last National Convention. The nominee of that convention will be the regular nominee of the Republican and Union party, and as such will be cordially supported by all true Republicans and patriots.

The special organs of Gen. Fremont are threatening to nominate him as a stump candidate if he does not get the regular nomination. I cannot believe Gen. Fremont—under all the circumstances, and the honors that have heretofore been bestowed on him by the party—will permit himself to be thus used by mere factionists.

What object has the Republican party in view? Is it not to advance and perpetuate the great principle of government on which the party is founded? If this is admitted in preference to honoring a *man*, then what will be the *result* of this factious policy?

That Gen. Fremont has strong friends, and would control a number of votes, I do not doubt; but if his friends suppose they can induce the majority of the Republican *party* to break away from the regular nominee of the party—the one selected by the National Convention, composed of *themselves*, through their chosen delegates—they are *sadly* mistaken. It cannot be done; and the factious candidate who enters the field for this purpose will not get credit for honesty of purpose.

Suppose Gen. Fremont should run as an independent candidate, and carry ten thousand votes in Michigan, (though he could not one-half of it,) and that number should give the State to the "peace" or "compromise" candidate of the Democracy! and defeat the election of a Republican and Union loyal President. Upon who would rest the *responsibility* of such a fatal disaster to the country? Who would get the thanks of the rebels and traitors of Jeff. Davis' dominions?

This whole policy to me smacks strongly of the course of the traitorous Democracy in 1860, who were not willing to abide the decision of the majority, and therefore sought revenge in the total destruction of the Temple of Liberty.

If Gen. Fremont is nominated at Baltimore the friends of Mr. Lincoln and other candidates will give him their support as a matter of duty, though in some cases, perhaps, the support will be with distrust and luke-warmness, on account of the position his friends make him occupy in advance of the nomination, and will not the friends of Gen. Fremont give their support to any of his *competitors* for the honor, whom the majority prefer? Is this not due from them as members of the party?

Should Fremont run as an independant candidate it will be without hope of success, and would contribute directly to the defeat of the Republican party and its principles, and to the success of the rebel sympathizing Democracy, and the very principles he and his friends profess to hold so dear. Do they wish to secure the defeat of their party and principles, unless Fremont can be elected? Is it personal ambition—is it the *man* alone that they cherish? Unless they can secure the whole loaf, will they throw it entire to the enemy?

The Democracy stand pledged to compromise with traitors and treason—to reinstate, strengthen, protect and perpetuate Slavery, the cause of this bloody war. Unless their favorite man can be elected President in preference to any other man of the same party, with similar principles, do the friends of Fremont propose to throw their influence for this programme of the Democracy? This whole thing seems to be incredible with men claiming to be patriots in this trying crisis of our country's welfare, when unity and harmony should prevail. If Fremont allows himself to be thus used, as threatened, it will be a convincing proof with many thousands that he is neither a great man, nor fit for the Presidency. It is time that he defined his position.

* * *

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

What It Has Done and What It Can Do.

Washington, D. C., Friday, April 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your special dispatch from this city of the 19th instant contains the following paragraph:

> THE INVALID CORPS.
>
> It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Grant has decided to make some practical use of the Invalid Corps, by pushing to the front such men as are able to bear arms, and returning to their homes those disabled from active service in the field. The corps has become a convenient refuge for triflers and idlers, and its dismemberment will return to the ranks many hundreds of able-bodied soldiers.

What could have induced your news collector to have made up such a mass of inaccuracies, I will leave him to explain. From beginning to end the paragraph does not contain one word of truth. Let me tell you how it has been, and how it is new, with the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The plan of organizing the invalids of the army into a distinct force, and assigning that force to duties within the range of its capacity, is understood to have originated with Secretary Stanton. With him, to resolve was to execute; and the labors bestowed upon the organization have resulted in a force of near thirty thousand men and six hundred officers, all of whom, be it remembered, would have been discharged from the army and their services lost, but for this organization.

The duties upon which these men are employed, have been varied, but always of a character classified as "indispensable," the discharge of which has, in all cases, relieved men fit for field service. To illustrate this point more fully, I will particularize: On the first day of June last there were on duty, in and about the City of Washington, in guarding stores, patroling, details for prisoners, and in the various duties required, a little less than nine thousand men—representing active regiments, and some of them the finest troops of the Potomac Army. In addition, there were on duty, as nurses and attendants, in the hospitals here, near three thousand more. All this labor, hospital as well as otherwise, is now performed by less than nine thousand Veteran Reserve troops—and every one knows that the duties named were never so well performed, and that Washington was never so well managed in a military point of view.

And it has been so in nearly every place from Maine to Minnesota. At the various draft rendezvous, where full regiments were employed, their places have been in several instances supplied by less than that number of the corps. You may say that this proves too much, and shows the men of the corps to be better than active regiments. But the reason why a smaller number of these men are able to discharge the duties performed by a given force of active troops, is because *they can be depended on.* No man can be admitted to the corps unless he is considered a proper subject, both in character and service, and the boards of examination have always endeavored to be strict in discharging their duties. It was intended to be a "corps of honor," and the result is a class of men sober, discreet, of tried capacity under fire, combining the highest elements of a soldier, proud of their position, and desiring to sustain the high character of the organization. Such men are better than active troops can ever be for the duties they are detailed to perform, and it is a miserable carping spirit that denies to the organization its just meed of praise.

It is a hard-working corps. The returns for the month of February show a less proportion absent and in arrest than any other return ever made of troops belonging to the American army, and it is not believed any European army can show better figures. Of the six hundred officers, but fifteen were absent from their stations, and only two in arrest. Is this an organization, let me ask, proper to be stigmatized as a "refuge for triflers and idlers?"

Nor is Gen. Grant dissatisfied with the corps. He understands and appreciates the fact that these 30,000 men take the places of full that number who have gone to the front, and who can stay there so long as the Reserve Corps is kept upon its present line of duty. Gen. Grant is too good and too old a soldier to be influenced by anything short of facts and figures. By consulting these, any man can see that this corps is harder worked and performs more duty than any like number of men in the American army.

In rendering their decision as to this class of men, how little are the masses able to judge of the wounds and disability covered by the conspicuous uniform of the corps. Surgeon Baxter, of Washington, has compiled a mass of information having a bearing upon the character of the disability under which officers and men are laboring. From his data it appears that of 636 officers, 424 have been struck by bullets, and a large per cent. of the balance have received injuries in battle of a nature different from those inflicted by a direct blow or shot. There is an officer of the corps who has been struck by thirteen bullets, four of which are yet in his body. Of the enlisted men, 44 per cent. have been struck by balls in action.

There are other considerations which I might adduce. I could allude to the heroic services of these men upon every battle field of the rebellion from Bull Run to Chicamauga. I might appeal to your patriotism, and ask if those should be called "triflers and idlers" who have been baptized with the glory of battle, and have shed their blood to sustain the Constitution and the Government. I might ask you if the nation's braves should not be permitted to earn ungrudgingly their meagre pittance without enduring the sneers of "stay-at-homes." But I will not call these thoughts arguments, nor claim that a man's maimed body proves him any better or more entitled to the nation's consideration than "any other man." Yet I ask that the Veteran Reserves may be judged by their record and by their ability to render an equivalent for the money expended upon them. Their record is the nation's; history will do that record justice, and their present labors can be concisely demonstrated by an examination of the monthly returns made to the Adjutant-General. VINDEX.

Another Defence of the Corps.

"It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Grant has decided to make some practical use of the Invalid Corps, by pushing to the front such men as are able to bear arms, and returning to their homes those disabled from active service in the field. The corps has become a convenient refuge for triflers and idlers, and its dismemberment will return to the ranks many hundreds of able-bodied soldiers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above was published in the Times of the 20th, and does great injustice to the "Veteran Reserve Corps."

That the corps, as first organized, may have been a refuge for idlers is quite possible, as there were a number, both officers and men, looking for a "soft place;" but as soon as these men were found out they were either discharged or sent to the front. Bad men got into the corps from various causes; they are now pretty much got out.

The corps now numbers 30,000, with only 600 officers. Every one of these men have taken the place of an "able-bodied soldier." As fast as men recover they are sent to the field, and those found unfit for service are discharged. All idlers and men of bad character are got rid of in some way for the best interest of the service.

As most of the officers and men have been disabled in the service, quite a number without arms or legs, it would seem the duty of all lovers of right and justice to at all times give them encouragement, and assign to them posts of honor, instead of casting reflections upon them.

I have seen many thousands of them, and am confident it is by far the most uncomfortable place for a shirk and idler or malingerer. The truly deserving will soon get them discharged. JUSTICE.

A Soldier's Home.

Yonkers, April, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest the several articles which have been published in the Times, on the subject of a "Soldier's Home;" for every day it is becoming more apparent that something must be done for those brave men who have suffered so much and so seriously in our defence. The article published some time since stating just what was provided by the Government, in the way of clothing and food for those in the service, if reliable, certainly conveyed most important and much needed information.

We had supposed that the case of the soldiers in the hospitals devolved mostly upon the "Sanitary Commission," and that our soldiers in the field were also dependent for clothing and luxuries upon this source, so that our people in Yonkers gladly and even enthusiastically responded to the call for a "fair" in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The effort was a splendid success. Our ladies were untiring in their efforts from the inception of the enterprise to its close, and we sent to the Treasurer of the Commission in New-York $15,000.

It now seems that there have been between *three and four hundred thousand men discharged the service on account of wounds and disease.* What is to become of these men and their families in these times of high prices for food and coal and rent? If, as the Times has represented, the men in the service are "abundantly and generously provided for," we say, by all means, let the three or four millions of money in the hands of the Sanitary Commission be expended in taking care of the *discharged soldiers* and their families, and educating their children. Yonkers would vote for such a disposition of the funds contributed from her in preference to any other.

YONKERS.

"How Will the President Retaliate."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very humane remarks, under this caption, in the Times of this morning, are suggestive.

My plan of retaliation for the cold-blooded murders at Fort Pillow would be to demand from the rebel authorities the persons of all the officers and men who were engaged in the massacre, and, until they are given up, hold an equal number of rebel prisoners of the highest rank we have in our possession, in solitary confinement, at some hard labor, as hostages, allowing a given time, say sixty days, for the delivery of the murderers into our hands, and when the delivery is complete, have them hanged as they should be. If they should not be given up within the time allowed, why then hang the hostages—one rebel officer of the highest rank we have, and one private for every colored soldier ascertained to have been murdered at Fort Pillow.

It is time that the boasted "Southern chivalry" received some such testimonial.

N. B.—If we have not a sufficient number of rebel officers prisoners now in our hands, why go down to Richmond and complete the complement.

QUOD.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Belgian journals publish the following curious story: A widow lady, named Tilmanne, recently died at Charleroi, and the family of the deceased were three days back assembled at her residence for the purpose of hearing the will read. The Juge de Paix and a notary had arrived, when suddenly the Canon Raoul, cure of the town, who had not been invited, suddenly entered the room. "You are no doubt surprised to see me here, gentlemen," he said. "We are," replied several voices. "Well, reassure yourselves; I have not come to put forward any claim, but simply to make restitution." He then handed to the Juge de Paix a small packet carefully tied up, which, on being opened, was found to contain gold and bank-notes to the amount of 210,000 francs. "This has been intrusted to me," pursued the cure, "in consequence of an avowal made at the confessional. I do not know the amount, nor do I wish for a receipt." The respected ecclesiastic saluted the company and withdrew.

—A letter from Orleans states that a few days ago Count de Pibrac narrowly escaped becoming a victim to his scientific researches in the excavations of St. Euverte. Being anxious to ascertain whether there were Celtic burying-places below, he descended into an opening 50 feet deep, and then penetrated by a passage about 20 inches wide into a vault. He crawled along on the ground, and in order to clear himself a passage he put down the light and safety cord; but the candle going out he could not again find the rope. Feeling a want of air he decided on returning, but was seized with sickness and fainted. A workman, who had descended with him, but remained at the extremity of the passage, becoming alarmed at not feeling the cord pulled, crawled forward, and found the Count in a senseless state. Laying hold of the Count's arm he dragged him back to the open space, where assistance was obtained. The Count soon recovered.

—The French army includes in its ranks 5,572 *enfans de troupe*, who are brought up, clothed and instructed; they belong to all the corps, and would, if united, form a complete army in miniature. They are divided as follows: Imperial Guard, 571; regiments of the line, 4,877, and foreign corps, 124. The *enfans de troupe* is only forced to quit the regiment or to contract a voluntary engagement at the age of 18. Those belonging to the guard alone are, by a special favor, equipped and armed as soldiers. The others have a very simple uniform peculiar to themselves. After the age of 14, the *enfans de troupe* are employed in one of the soldiers' workshops, or serve as drummers or musicians, that circumstance does not, however, prevent them from sometimes entering the school of St. Cyr or the Ecole Polytechnique, and thus gaining the epaulette.

— Two gunboats were launched at St. Petersburg about a month ago, which were constructed in the building yard of Messrs. Garr & Macpherson of that city. These two vessels, named the *Latnik* and *Bronenossetz* (which signify "Clad in a Cuirass," and "Coat of Mail,") are constructed on Ericsson's system, and are armed with two cannons. They are 200 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 11 feet deep. The engines are of 160 horse power. The launch, which took place in the presence of the Minister of the Navy and a great number of officers of the fleet, was followed by a breakfast. Among the toasts given on the occasion was that of the health of Mr. Macpherson, who in his turn proposed the simple artizans who had shared in the construction of the first mailed ships in Russia.

—Advices from Moscow state that business is languid there. Raw Milan silk (inferior quality) is quoted from 370 to 390 roubles (4 francs each) per poud (33 lbs.;) good quality, 400 to 460 roubles, and for superior qualities 485 to 490. With regard to the silks of Noukha, the prices vary according to quality, from 160 to 180 roubles; and Persian silks from 160 to 175. Inferior silk stuffs sell freely. As to cotton it keeps up to the fabulous price of 40 roubles per poud, and dealers regret the days when they bought it at 13r. 50k. per poud. The condition of the provision market will shortly undergo great changes, as at the Town Hall of Moscow the abolition of taxes on corn and meat is under consideration.

—Some excitement has been caused in India by the prohibitory order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, against bodies being thrown into the Hooghly, or burned on its banks. The order was a most necessary one for the health of the community, but a sect of the Hindus are endeavoring to raise a cry that the new Governor-General is endeavoring to tamper with their religion. The Government and the Europeans wish the Burning Ghats removed, as, owing to their proximity to the town they are dangerous nuisances. This the representatives of Hindu opinion wish to resist. The matter has been referred to a mixed committee of the Justices, consisting of European and native gentlemen.

—"The Portuguese journals," says the *Constitutionnel*, "which yesterday announced the King's approaching voyage as certain, now say the contrary. The *Jornal do Comerico*, the most affirmative of them all, states the particular difficulty which prevents the King's departure—namely, the refusal of King Don Fernando to assume the regency during the absence of his son, so that it would be necessary to institute a council, presided over by the Senior Councillor of State, the Duke de Saldanha, and next after him Count de Thomar. The Portuguese Cabinet would, it is said, see many inconveniences in the choice of either of these statesmen as President of the Council of Regency."

—A Berlin letter in the *Rhine Gazette* contains the subjoined:

"A silver plate, which formed part of the campaign service of Napoleon I., and was picked up on the Genap road on the 18th June, 1815, has just been sent to the Minister of War here, to be sold for the benefit of the Prussian troops wounded in Schleswig-Holstein. The plate bears the arms of Napoleon, and weighs about half a pound. This object having a great historical interest, the Minister of War has offered it for sale by tender, the offers to be made in sealed envelopes sent in before the 30th of April. These will be opened at eleven in the morning of that day, when the plate will be adjudged to the person by whom the highest offer is made."

—The structure of the new grand opera-house in Paris, will be the largest of the kind in the world and in richness of decoration and perfection of internal arrangements for the audience, the artists employed, and the purposes to which it is to be devoted, will be superior to anything now existing in Europe. The following dimensions of the building are approximately correct: Area, 2.65 acres; width of scene, 52 feet; width between boxes, 68 feet, (the opera-house at Madrid exceeding this by 2 feet;) width between walls behind the boxes, 100 feet 6 inches; depth of house, 100 feet; depth of stage 98 feet, capable of being increased 57 feet; entire width of stage, 175 feet. The cost of this magnificent building is estimated at £1,000,000.

—Messrs. Chambers' extra number of their journal, devoted to the Shakespeare Tercentenary, contains a biography of the poet, anecdotes of his relatives, an account of his birth-place, and places visited by him; of the state of the stage in his day, and more particularly of his works and their influence upon the acting drama; an account of the Garrick festival at Stratford, and other matters bearing upon the subject, illustrated with a portrait and numerous cuts, and forming altogether a very perfect record of all that is known of the poet, his person, relatives, dwelling-places, and works.

—The Messrs. Mayall, the eminent photographers, are issuing a new series of photographic portraits of eminent and illustrious persons. The first part, already issued, contains those of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. A distinct series is to comprise the celebrities of the London stage, beginning with Mr. Charles Mathews, in his character as "Un Anglais Timide." It is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of the style in which these photographs are executed, further than that it is worthy of the established reputation of the publisher.

—Cold has prevailed this year in the Caucasus to a remarkable degree; for the first time the river Rion has been frozen over, and the roads have been covered with so deep a snow that the commercial conveyance has suffered much from the absolute impossibility of maintaining the communications; numbers of camels serving in the transport of merchandise have died through the severity of this anomalous temperature. The loss of them is the more severely felt in consequence of the increased exportation of cotton and the transit of Persian goods through Franscaucasia.

—News comes from Turin that Italy has lost one of her rising statesmen, upon whose future career great hopes were founded. M. Pasini died almost suddenly two or three days ago. He was a Venetian, a personal friend of Manin, and the representative of his Government in Paris. He was elected to the first Italian Parliament, and took an important part in all financial discussions. Under Baron Ricasoli's ministry, he came to Paris on a special mission to conclude with the French Government the treaty relative to the piercing of Mount Cenis.

—Some of the Paris journals state that the approaching conference in London will be composed as follows: Count Apponyi and Baron de Biegleben for Austria; Baron de Brunnow and M. d'Evers for Russia; Baron de Bernstoff and M. de Balan for Prussia; Count de Wacmeister and Baron d'Adelsward for Sweden; Baron de Beust for the Germanic Confederation; Prince de Latour-d'Auvergne and M. Dotézac, or M. Prosper Faugere, for France; M. Quaade de Bellé and M. Kreiger for Denmark; Earl Russell and Mr. Hammond for Great Britain. Earl Russell will be the President.

—The Berlin Society of Economists has resolved to hold a Congress in the present year, between the 22d and 25th of August next, the place of meeting to be fixed at the beginning of June. The programme will include, among other questions, taxes on income and octroi duties with relation to the State and the commune; building societies, State lotteries, and authorized gaming establishments; canals, military substitutes, the Zollverein treaties of commerce, and the forced circulation of bank notes.

—The last report of the Paris Omnibus Company states that the whole of the vehicles in the French capital belonging to that company perform daily a distance of 13,000 leagues. The line of omnibuses from the Odeon to the Barrière de Clinchy perform a journey of 9,000 metres, and as one starts every five minutes, from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight, the enormous distance of 500 leagues is gone over. At first sight these figures appear fabulous.

—An accident which might have been attended with serious consequences occurred at the Nantes Theatre, several nights ago, during the representation of *Orphée*. One of the suspending ropes breaking, the platform on which Jupiter, Juno, and Mars were sitting upset, and the divinities were precipitated on to the stage behind. The curtain fell, but in a short time again rose, and the three came forward to assure the spectators that no injury had been sustained.

—A man brought a few days since to trial in France for the murder of his wife and his mother-in-law, put in quite a new plea, which, however, was overruled. "Remember, MM. les Jurés," said the man, who defended himself, "that I am fifty years old, was married very early, and my wife's mother has never left us, and yet I have never done this before." The circumstances were not considered sufficiently "extenuating," and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

—Intelligence has been received from Madagascar to the 23d of February. The doubts concerning Radama's death still continued: the belief in his being alive was even gaining ground, and was the general topic of conversation at Tamatave. Letters from unusually well informed persons in fact announce that the King is not dead, and will shortly reappear in his capital to resume the reins of government.

—As an instance of the strange petitions some persons think proper to present to the French Senate, the *Journal du Havre* states that a person named Gagne, the author of the *Unitéide*, a humanitarian poem, has just sent one in, praying that all existing newspapers may be suppressed, and replaced by a single journal, the director of which shall assume the title of "Minister of the Press."

—The New National Gallery will cost, it is estimated, £150,000. It will consist, if sanctioned, as designed, by Parliament, before whom it will be brought in June, of seven parallel galleries, 900 feet in length, and 40 feet in width, and the same in height; while the vistas will be uninterrupted from end to end. In the centre there is to be a grand hall, with columns and lofty dome.

—The Provincial of the Capuchin convent of Catania has been condemned to a month's imprisonment for having suspended one of the brethren *a divinis*, according to an order received from the General of the Capuchins at Rome, because the friar in question had celebrated mass on the occasion of the celebration of the national festival of the constitution.

—The *Ost-Deutsche Post* announces that the French embassy at Vienna has received and forwarded to Paris a splendid Hungarian costume, intended for the Empress of the French. It consists of a violet velvet dress, richly embroidered with silver, a dolman with large silver buttons, and a small Hungarian hat.

—The organ of the publishing trade states that it has received the titles of seventy-four pamphlets published in Paris during the last six months of 1853, in opposition to the opinions expressed in *The Life of Jesus*; but the popular edition of this book has been a great success—eight large impressions having been disposed of.

—Rev. Dr. Duff's friends, says the Edingurgh *Scotsman*, have received the news of his safe arrival at Capetown, after a voyage of six weeks in the *Hotspur*. He will remain in Cape colony for two months, which will be spent in visiting the various stations of the Free Church Kaffir Mission, and may be expected to arrive in Edinburgh in June.

—Rossini is always depreciating his own latter-day composition. He calls it in a recent letter to a friend, a poor little mass or mess, which is also English. It would be only right to take him at his own valuation, and reply, "I know it," as Henry IV. did to a nobleman whom he was decorating and who exclaimed, "I am not worthy."

—Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have in the press a volume entitled *What led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*, by Capt. John Hanning Speke, author of *The Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*. The same publishers are preparing *Ballads from the German*, by Henry Inglis, &c.

—The *Bavarian Gazette* states that the state of the King of Wurtemberg has so much improved during the last few days, that he has charged his Intendant to secure apartments for him at Wiesbaden, for the bathing season. His Majesty, however, still continues very weak.

—Mr. Richard Westmacott, Royal Academy, Professor of Sculpture, is engaged upon "A Handbook to the Principal Schools of Sculpture, Ancient and Modern," which will be published by Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh.

—The authorities at Cambridge have appointed Rev. J. E. B. Mayor to the post of University librarian. The great bibliographical knowledge of this gentleman is widely known.

—A French journal states that Madame Grisi, who seems to set her heart on singing somewhere, has engaged herself at Barcelona, where Italian opera has always stood on a good footing.

—The twenty stags sent from California to King Victor Emanuel, some weeks since, have just reached him. They have cost, voyage and all, little less than 3,000 francs a-piece.

—The ruins of a large Gallic-Roman establishment, supposed to be the station of a Prætorium, have just been discovered at Mount Jouer, near St. Goursaud (Creuse.)

—The Archduke Albrecht, husband of the late Princess Hildegarde, has just added 10,000 florins to a former donation of 2,000 florins made to the poor of Vienna.

—The Italian iron-clad steam-frigate *Regina-Maria-Pia*, which has been built at La Seyne, has just left Toulon for Genoa. In some recent trial trips she obtained a speed of 13 knots an hour.

—The future Empress of Mexico has just turned author, and issued privately *Souvenirs de Voyage, à bord de la Fontasie*, and *Un Hiver dans d'Isle de Madère*.

—Mr. J. P. Bailey, author of that remarkable poem, "Festus," is preparing a volume of minor poems for publication, which may be looked for at an early date.

—Miss Braddon is busily engaged upon a new "sensation" novel, which will appear early in May, and will surpass, it is said, "Lady Audley's Secret" in strongly-developed interest.

—The Academy of Fine Arts at Rotterdam will open an exhibition from May 8 next to June 5 for all objects of art by Dutch or foreign artists.

—A new issue of a curious little book, proving that Shakespeare was not an impostor, has just been made by the Messrs. Routledge.

—Mr. Gye has entered into a further engagement with Mlle. Carlotta Patti, who will appear, as last year, in concert arrangements only.

—Finland is suffering severely from the bad harvest of last year, and great misery exists, especially in the central and northern provinces.

—At the Châtelet Theatre, Paris, a pack of hounds engaged in a stag hunt are introduced in a piece called "The Youth of King Henry."

—The long-promised English edition of the *Poems of Mr. Mackworth Praed*, is announced for publication by Messrs. Moxon & Co., next month.

—Herr Ernst has returned to London. He has been, during a month past, the guest of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton at Knebworth (Herts.)

—Signor Sivori has arrived in London. On Monday he makes his first appearance at the Monday Popular Concerts.

—Letters from Rome state that the number of foreigners who visited that city for the fêtes of Easter amounted to more than sixty thousand.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

About a Deserter—Gov. Vance for Peace—Miscellaneous.

ARREST OF A SPY AT BRISTOL, TENN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

Bristol, Thursday, April 12, 1864.

Capt. Martin, the Provost-Marshal of Abingdon, brought here this morning a man calling himself Sterling King, who was arrested at Abingdon suspected of being a Federal spy. It appears that King came to Abingdon about a week ago, and at once called upon Gen. Morgan and gave him information about matters in Kentucky, and succeeded in making such a favorable impression that he was allowed to depart. After he had gone he was suspected as not being altogether right, and Gen. Morgan sent to have him arrested and brought back. On his examination evidence was elicited strongly proving his guilt, and he was, therefore, placed under a strong guard and brought to this place. Written statements from the officers who examined him were sent with him, and, on his second examination before Commissioner Henning, accumulative evidence obtained, and he was immediately placed in irons to be tried for his life.

He is a very intelligent, though not an educated man, about forty-five years of age, six feet high, sandy whiskers, broad forehead, with an unmistakable Ohio twang in his voice. He claims to be an Englishman, born in Canterbury, England; but there is no doubt of his being a hog-raising Ohio Yankee, and, as it can be proved that he has done our cause injury, I hope he will hang, and that soon. His crimes run through a period of more than two years, during which time he has been entirely in the confidence of our friends in the Northwest, and also in Kentucky, and every one of those who have been arrested within this period, have had confidential relations with him.

You may remember that in the early part of last Fall a plot to get Morgan and his men out of prison was discovered, and all who had any part in it were arrested and sent to prison, and the papers published that this conspiracy had been brought to light through the agency of Government detectives who were in the confidence of the conspirators. The arrest and examination of the man King clears up the whole matter. It appears that King was prepared for a spy by being arrested as one, and tried and sent to prison early in the Summer. He makes his escape from prison in company with a Confederate officer, Col. Patton. *This, of course, enabled him to acquire the confidence of the Southern sympathizers in Cincinnati and Covington.* When he had discovered everything which it was important for him to know, he was again arrested and sent to prison. Three days after his arrest every man who had any thing to do with the plot is also arrested. He again manages to make his escape, and the next thing we hear of him he is in Virginia, passing himself as a rebel Colonel, just escaped from Kentucky, for the purpose of establishing the order of the K. G. C. in Virginia. I hope the last we shall hear of him will be dangling at the end of a rope. The proof against him is very strong, and the history of his case very interesting. *There will be great rejoicing among our friends in Cincinnati when they hear of King's arrest, and the Yankees will be equally sorry, for they will lose in him one of their most valuable detectives.* I omitted to mention that he has been positively identified as being one of the party who were employed to search and rob our prisoners at Camp Douglas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOV. VANCE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville, Saturday, April 23.

Gov. Vance spoke here to-day before an immense audience. The whole square was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. In his speech he showed that he had been in advance of Gov. Brown and A. H. Stephens in opposition to the bill to suspend habeas corpus. He read a letter which he addressed to President Davis, protesting against the passage of the bill. He sent letters also to the Senators and Representatives in Congress. He said that he did not take a strong position against the bill in his Wilkesboro speech, because he went there to allay the excitement of the people and to prevent bloodshed. For this reason he did not take as strong ground against the bill as he will before the Legislature in May.

He showed that he was for peace, and that he had written to the President urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiations in December last. He paid a handsome tribute to Vice-President Stephens. He showed that Holden was not with Gov. Brown. He had received a letter from Gov. Brown, in which he said that a Convention of any of the States at present, looking to separate State action, would be unfortunate and injudicious, and would tend to unharmonious action. He stated that the only remedy was with the people and their representatives. He said that he had invited Holden to meet him at the appointments made for him by the people. Holden declined because he was a candidate on principle.

The speech was well received, and immense enthusiasm was exhibited by the people during its delivery.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Thursday, April 21, 1864.

To-day an election for a Congressman for the Seventh District (to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the late member elect, Hon. Samuel H. Christian) took place. In three precincts in Davidson, Leach's own county, Foster beat him 61 votes. Leach is the Holden candidate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The funding returns sum up an aggregate of $237,000,000. Twenty small depositories yet to hear from. The only State from which complete returns have been received is Georgia, where the amount funded is $72,184,000.

—A letter from Hon. Jas. M. Mason to Gov. Smith, states that the requisite amount for a statue to Gen. Jackson had been raised by an English Association.

—The outstanding amount of Treasury Notes, of the denomination of $6 and under, is about $75,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Keystone State for Mr. Lincoln—The Union State Convention—The Electoral Ticket.

The Philadelphia papers of Friday morning contain full reports of the proceedings of the Union State Convention of Pennsylvania held at Harrisburgh yesterday. William V. Lawrence presided.

The State Electoral Ticket was chosen as follows:

At Large.—Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver County, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia.

District Electors.—1. Robert P. King; 2, Geo. Morrison Coates; 3, Henry Bumm; 4, Wm. H. Kern; 5, Barton Jenks; 6, Charles M. Rump; 7, Robt. Park; 8, Aaron Mull; 9, John A. Hustand; 10, R. H. Correyell; 11, Edward Halliday; 12, Charles F. Reed; 13, Elias Hale; 14, Charles Schreiner; 15, John Wister; 16, David McConigy; 17, D. W. Woods; 18, Isaac Bunson; 19, John Paton; 20, Samuel Dick; 21, Everhard Bilner; 22, John P. Penney; 23, Ebenezer McJunkin; 24, J. W. Blanchard.

The delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention are Simon Cameron, Alexander McClure, Morrow B. Lowry and W. W. Ketcham. No district delegates were chosen by the convention.

The convention agreed to appoint a central committee, consisting of one person from each county, except Philadelphia, which shall be entitled to two, from each Congressional District, and the counties of Lancaster, Bucks, Dauphin and Alleghany, which shall have two each.

The Committee on Address made a report. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people are sufficient reasons for urging the reelection of President Lincoln, whose administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light. It is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the administration at Washington, for any such change would involve a change of measures and of military and of civil labors which could only result in ruin to the national credit and national cause. If, on the contrary, President Lincoln is reelected, it will in effect reaffirm the principles which he has upheld, and the rebellion will be crushed.

The resolutions are five in number. The first approves the policy of the National Administration in the prosecution of the war and punishment of traitors—a policy which, if carried out, will result in the triumph of the arms and powers of Government; and the others commend Governor Curtin and the soldiers' voting bill, and convey thanks to the troops in the field

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Senator Lowry made a speech, in the course of which he said:

The Democrats held the key of Senator White's prison, but they never opened it. They have on all occasions voted for every rotten bank and corporation in the State. They have voted for an increase of salary to every officer in the State. Why do they do this? Why, for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, ruining its currency, and obstructing its armies. I shall go to Baltimore, and I shall tell the people there that the last hope of the world depends upon the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Tremendous applause.] I shall tell them that the liberty of the world, of our children and children's children, depends upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.]

W. H. Ketchum, one of the delegates at large, addressed the convention, opening with an eloquent tribute to Abraham Lincoln, which was frequently applauded.

Col. A. K. McClure pledged himself to sustain Lincoln at Baltimore. He said:

The true Union men will be side by side with us in this great contest; but bear in mind that all the power of our common enemies will be brought to bear against Abraham Lincoln. Bear in mind that we need our energies, and must make the defeat of the peace men overwhelming, such as will forever put this Republic beyond the rock of Slavery. Beware of the enemy's wiles. They will twine their snaky coils around every man in the country. They resort to every low and dastard lie to blacken and ruin our common country. Let us preserve our Republic, to hand down to our posterity unstained by treachery to human freedom. [Cheers.]

Wayne McVeagh said the American people could not be led by any man, but now at the end of three years of fire and crimson, of heart throes and civil war, this awkward, unlettered, ungainly man, the scoff of European tyrants and traitors at home, has come out the choice of the people. Gettysburg was greater, under God, than Marathon. We are here again to take care, if need be, of our lives, that government for the people, and by the people shall not fail. In the future the Emancipation Proclamation will be regarded as the greatest consummation of freedom. In that day some black men will be remembered with gleaming bayonets and flashing eyes, as having helped to preserve our liberty, while some white men will be remembered with curses as having striven to hinder it. (Cheers.)

Of McClellan he said, he will be remembered as a great General without a victory, a great statesman without an act of justice. He who votes with the party owned by Fernando Wood, of New-York, and Vallandigham, of Canada, cannot be classed as our fellow-countryman. The tail of the rebellion is wriggling here in your loyal States; the hearts of the Copperheads are behind the bayonets of the legions of rebellion. [Cheers.] This war is to be won by loyal votes, and when it is saved the announcement will be made to the Southern traitors that we never failed in the purpose we enunciated three years ago. [Cheers.]

Now, in the early Spring, while our braves are lying still in death along the silent marshes of Antietam, of Lookout Mountain, and hundreds of battle-fields, let us tell the South as you went under Abraham Lincoln, by the grace of God, you shall come back under Abraham Lincoln. [Immense cheering.] They will understand this when the musketry of Gen. Grant shall be heard before Richmond.

At 11 o'clock the immense crowd dispersed with cheers for President Lincoln and Gov. Curtin.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Important Order by Gen. Wallace.

The following highly important order has been promulgated by Maj.-Gen. Wallace:

Headquarters Middle Department,
Eighth Army Corps,
Baltimore, M. D., April 26, 1864.

General Orders, No. 30.—Many citizens of this department have gone voluntarily into the States in rebellion against the United States—some to join the rebel army, others to aid and encourage the rebellion by their presence and otherwise—who have left property in real estate, slaves, stocks of various description, and other securities for money, in this department. And many citizens of the States in rebellion, who have participated in and encouraged that movement, have similar property within the department. It is deemed important that such property should not be under the control of such persons, and liable to be used in whole or in part in the support of the rebellion, and against the interests of the United States. It is, therefore, hereby ordered that the proceeds of all real estate, the hire of all slaves, the interest on all debts due from persons in this department, the current interest on all private debts, the dividends and interest on all stocks and bonds of railroad companies, banks, turnpike road companies, manufacturing companies and public corporations, howsoever declared and payable, which are the property of the persons above described, and are within this department, shall be withheld by the persons authorized, and whose duty it is to pay the same, from such persons, their representatives, agents and attorneys, howsoever constituted: and that the same shall be paid over to Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, Quartermaster of this Department, or such other gentleman as the General commanding may authorize and appoint from time to time. All persons having authority over such property will be held responsible for such sums as may be paid in violation of this order, and be otherwise punished by military commission.

The hire and the proceeds of the labor of such slaves as are in the counties of Maryland in this department, and belong to the parties above described, will in due proportion be set apart and reserved for the use of such slaves when they shall have been freed by the constitutional flaw of Maryland, as it is hoped they soon will be. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. WALLACE.

Samuel B. Lawrence, Ass't-Adjt.-Gen.
Official. James R. Ross, A. D. C.

The Death of Maj.-Gen. Totten.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, April 23, 1864.

General Orders, No. 179.—Another, and among the last of the heroes of our "Second War of Independence," is gone. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Joseph Gilbert Totten, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, departed this life on the 22d inst., in this city, in his seventy-sixth year.

Gen. Totten was born August 23, 1788, in New-Haven, Conn., and graduated at the Military Academy in 1805, from which he was promoted to the Corps of Engineers, and, with a brief interval, from 1806 to 1808, continued in that arm of the service, passing honorably through every grade till he became, in 1838, Chief Engineer in the army. The Senate, before his death, unanimously confirmed his nomination by the President, to be "Major-General by brevet, for long, faithful and eminent services."

Gen. Totten's military career, of more than half a century, has been one of continued usefulness and distinguished services. In 1812 he was called to the field to assume the arduous and responsible position of Chief Engineer of the army, on the Niagara frontier, where he took a conspicuous part in the attack on Queenstown Heights; and, the following year, in the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, and repulse of the British flotilla on Lake Ontario. In 1813–14 he became Chief Engineer of the forces successively commanded by Gens. Wilkinson, Izard, and Macomb; was in the attack on La Cole Mill, Lower Canada, and the battle of Plattsburgh. In this brief war Gen. Totten won the respect and admiration of his brother officers, and the marked approbation of the Government, which conferred upon him two brevets for his meritorious and distinguished services.

On the return of peace his high professional abilities were called into activity on the Board of Engineers, which projected our extended line of lake defences and seacoast fortifications. These works, most of which were planned by himself, are the enduring monuments to his memory. In the war with Mexico, Gen. Scott summoned his early companion-in-arms to aid him in the siege of Vera Cruz, where, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct," Gen. Totten was breveted a Brigadier-General. For the past twenty-six years he has been at the head of the Engineer Department, administering with untiring devotion, spotless integrity and signal ability the varied duties, the financial responsibilities and the professional labors of that arm of the service so essential to our national defence.

In addition to Gen. Totten's multiplied military avocations, he was an active member of the Lighthouse Board, from its organization in 1852; a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, from its establishment by Congress, in 1846; a Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, created in 1863; one of the Harbor Commissioners for the cities of New-York and Boston, and a member of many scientific associations.

Distinguished for urbanity of manner, genial social qualities, and that great moral excellence which adorns the Christian soldier and gentleman, he has left behind an exalted reputation worthy the emulation of his brother officers, and which his surviving children may well regard as a priceless legacy.

As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the corps of Engineers and Military Academy will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days, and the day after the reception of this order at the Military Academy, half-hour guns will be fired there from sunrise to sunset, and the national flag be displayed at half-mast.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Case of Col. Fish.

A SENTENCE FOR DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Col. William H. Fish, First Connecticut Cavalry, has been convicted by court-martial of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having made a fraudulent claim against the United States, and received payment for a horse lost in the military service claimed as his personal property, but belonging to the United States Government; appropriating to his own use and benefit goods seized by him while acting as Provost-Marshal of the Middle Department; delivering up a large sum of money in his possession as Provost-Marshal to a person claiming it as his property, and corruptly receiving in consideration of thus delivering it up the sum of two hundred dollars, or thereabouts; and in having caused the Government brand to be removed from a Government horse, and then selling the same as his own property; also, of using false accounts and vouchers, knowing the same to contain false statements, for the purpose of obtaining an approval of false claims against the United States, contrary to statute in such case made and provided. The court sentenced said Col. Fish to be cashiered, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances due and to become due to him from the United States, and to pay to the United States a fine of five thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., or in such other place as the Secretary of War shall direct, until such fine shall be paid; providing that such imprisonment shall not be less than one year. The foregoing sentence has been approved by the Secretary of War, and Albany, N. Y., designated as the place of confinement, which has been approved by the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Affairs at Chattanooga.

PROGRESS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—A REBEL SPY.

B. F. Taylor, of the Chicago *Journal*, writes from Chattanooga:

"Chattanooga is as busy as a hive in June. Formidable fortifications that will take the vim out of shell, and into which shot will blunder as harmless as beetles by candle-light, are going up all over the landscape, and the hills are all dotted with laborers. A thick sprinkling of pepper here and yonder denote details from the colored brigade of Col. Morgan, and the old laugh with the genuine Guinea and Gold Coast ring betokens that if red earth is heavy, red hearts are light. A reserve magazine—a spacious hall for a certain fine black grain, 150 feet in length by 12 in width and height—is being constructed; the work upon a spacious reservoir is rapidly approaching completion, on Cameron Hill, whereby water can be conveyed over a town that, all these years, lapped in its laziness from pails "toted" up on the heads of Ethiopia from the brink of the Tennessee. The harsh, sardonic laugh of six saw-mills comes up from the river side; roads are growing firm by the genius of McAdam; steamers are breathing heavily up and down, and their white plumes wave above the sweeps of the bluffs as they go; the hoarse, rough snort of locomotives never intermits; the rattle of wagons has no end; the dull blows of the rock blasters and the daily rehearsals of artillery put in the punctuation.

All day ammunition trains have been running to Ringgold, and columns of troops, like the dial shadow in the sunshine, are never out of sight. The rebels on our right are restless, and now and then, forgetting themselves, grow something saucy. Your readers appreciate the importance of Ringgold, but possibly not as well as those who are exactly under the beaten end of the drum. They understand, too, the nature of the approaches to Chattanooga and the North: that the gaps are gateless Gazas through the furrows of the heavy plowing, as I called it the other day, and that our Federal armies are blue-coated door-keepers in the house of the Lord of Liberty, "the tents of wickedness" being just now on the outside. Chattanoogo, Cleveland and Dalton at the angles of a triangle very nearly equilateral. Thus, from Chatanooga out, north of east, twenty-seven miles by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, is Cleveland. From Cleveland down, a point or two west of south, twenty-seven miles by the Cleveland branch, is Dalton. So much for the two sides of the triangle, and now for the third; going northwest thirty-eight miles, by the Western and Atlantic, you complete the hypothenuse, by way of Tunnel Hill, Ringgold and Chickamauga, and find Chattanoogo, the place of beginning. By a direct line, however, the third side does not exceed thirty-two miles. Now, remembering that through this iron-bound triangle, the rugged ribs of the ridges range northeasterly, some reader may gain a clearer idea of this grand piece of geometry, with men true blue at two of its angles and a huge ganglion of dirty gray at the third.

Last night, rebel cavalry to the number of fifteen hundred, swooped in upon our cavalry videttes, within five miles of Cleveland, and swept away with them, bodily. Of course, Cleveland buzzed like a bee in a Scotchman's bonnet, with rumors, but I will set it down as a rebel cavalry dash and say nothing about it."

In another letter the same writer works up the following incident in his customary diffuse style:

"Women—not invariably any 'better than they should be"—have always been employed to persuade information out of unsuspecting, but not unsuspected persons, and they bring a degree of tact and shrewdness into play that hirsute humanity can never hope to equal. Many a wasp has been caught with their honey of hypocrisy. Take an illustration: A subordinate Federal officer, in a certain city within this department, had been long suspected of disloyalty, but no proof to warrant his arrest could be obtained, and so as a *dernier resort* a woman was set at him.

She smiled her way into his confidence, and became his 'next best friend,' but, finding that ears were of no use, for he could not be induced to say one word of matters pertaining to his office, she changed her plan of attack, and turned a couple of curious, and, I am told, beautiful eyes upon him. Not unfrequently he would ride out of town in the country, and be absent three or four hours and return. For all the hours of the twenty-four but just these she could account. Within them, then, lay the mischief, if mischief there was, and she began to watch if he made any preparation for these excursions. None. He loaded his old-fashioned pistol, drew on his gloves, lighted a cigar, bade her a loving good-by—'only that, and nothing more.' Was he deep and she dull? This would show. At last she observed that he put an unusual charge into the pistol, one day, and all at once she grew curious in pistols.

Would he show her some day how to charge a pistol, how to fire a pistol, how to be a dead shot? And just at that minute she was athirst, and would he bring her a lemonade? She was toying with the weapon, and he went. The instant the door closed behind him she drew the charge, for she knew quite as much of pistols as he, and substituted another. She was not a minute too soon, for back he came, took the pistol and rode away. No sooner had he gone than she set about an examination of the charge, and it proved to be plans and details of Federal forces and movements, snugly rolled together. The mischief was in the pistol, then, though none but a woman would have thought of it, and so it was that he carried information to his rebel friends with rural proclivities. The woman's purpose was gained, and when the officer returned, his "next best friend" had vanished like an Arab, or a vision, and he had hardly time to turn about before he was under arrest."

The War in Arkansas.

CLARKSVILLE ATTACKED.

From the Little Rock Gazette, April 9.

The following telegram was received here on Wednesday:

Clarksville, Wednesday, April 6.

Col. Judson, Com'g Dist. of Frontier:

We have more or less fighting every day. Lost two men of the Second Arkansas Infantry, one of the Eleventh Colored hung, one of the First Arkansas Cavalry mortally wounded. Killed twenty-two bushwackers. Send me one more company of cavalry and I will clean out the country in ten days. I am confined to my bed. Capt. H. H. Johnson is attending to the duties.

G. M. WAUGH,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

Part of the gallant command at Clarksville went in pursuit of the outlaws, and coming suddenly upon their camp, killed three, wounded about twelve, and captured nineteen horses with their equipments and all the camp furniture.

It seems that our colored soldiers are to be treated by these banditti with the same cruelty and barbarity as they have been treated elsewhere. They should be given distinctly to understand that to be captured, is certain, cruel death, and that neither to take nor to give quarter, is the only alternative remaining to them. There should be no such thing hereafter as a bushwhacker taken prisoner.

ATTACK ON ROSEVILLE.

The following was received by Col. Judson late at night on the 4th inst.:

Roseville, Ark., April 4, 1864, 9½ A. M.

Col. Judson, Comd'g District of Frontier:

The enemy attacked us at 8 o'clock this morning. They were 450 strong. I have succeeded in driving them. I am looking for them every minute again.

Several of my men are wounded; please send me a surgeon. We fought them about an hour. I shall stay here as long as there is myself and another of the Second Kansas alive.

The enemy have suffered severely. Six of them have been found dead.

JOHN GARDNER,
Commanding Post.

The marauders are said to have been commanded by young Fitsworth and to have burned a considerable quantity of cotton. The behavior of the troops, only two companies of the Second and one of the Sixth Kansas, was most excellent, and taught the wretches a severe lesson.

Col. Dahlgren's Men in Richmond.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF THE "RAIDERS" BY THE REBELS.

A raider of the Army of the Potomac writes to the Biltimore *American*:

"I give you a brief statement of the sufferings of the raiding prisoners that were under command of Col. Dahlgren and Lieut.-Col. Cook. On the raid to Richmond, after riding three days and nights, only stopping long enough to feed our horses, we were ordered to halt, build fires, and make coffee, and feed, and being very tired and hungry, we obeyed the order very readily. It being about 9 o'clock in the evening, and very dark, our fires enabled the rebels (that were secreted all about us) to come near enough to even count the number of our force. This they told me after we were captured. They mustered their forces and secreted themselves in the wood within two rods of the road, about a mile and a half in advance of where we camped, near a turn in the road. We were ordered to mount and keep well closed up, which we did, Col. Dahlgren and Lieut.-Col. Cook in the advance, and as they made the turn in the road the rebels fired a volley into the column from their double-barrelled shot-guns, loaded with buck-shot, killing Col. Dahlgren, and wounding several others, and killing several horses. Then Lieut.-Col. Cook ordered the fence to be thrown down to the right, which was done in haste, and we fell back in an open field, where we were captured the next morning. They marched us, seventy-three in all, past where Col. Dahlgren lay. I passed with ten feet of him. He was stripped of every thread of clothing, his false leg taken off, and his finger cut off to get his ring. He had three balls through him, and was almost covered with mud. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning.

They then marched us to Stevensville, where they gave us some water to drink, but nothing to eat. We marched until about two o'clock, when they halted, and gave each of the prisoners about a half pint of corn meal and about an ounce of bacon. We mixed our meal with some water (no salt) and baked it in the ashes. The second day of our march the boys began to give out from exhaustion. I could not walk, and I gave a rebel a new overcoat that I had if he would allow me to ride to Richmond. He took it, and told me to get into the baggage-wagon, which I did, suffering from a severe pain in my side. But they were not content to let me ride there, and they took me out of the wagon and put me straddle of a mule, I did not ride more than half a mile before I fainted, and fell off my mule. They let me lay there in the mud until the wagon came up, when they ordered two negroes to pick me up and pitch me into the wagon, and kill the d——d raider, declaring that we all ought to be shot. The most of our boys stood it very well. We arrived at the prison the second night, about nine o'clock. The rebels came in (one of them having a book,) saying: "All of you that have money or watches, come forward and give them up, and I will take your names, and perhaps when you are paroled, you may get them again; but those that do not will be searched, and if there is any money or watches found about you, it will be confiscated;" and those that did give up their money were also searched, and everything taken. I gave them twenty-three dollars, and then they took my blanket, haversack and contents, knife, pocket-book and postage-stamps, and, in fact, everything except the clothes I had on my back. I had to lie on the floor, with a brick for a pillow, as many of the other boys did.

Our rations consisted of a corn dodger about the size of one's hand, and about a half pint of black bean soup, which was not fit for hog feed. This was our rations for one day.

I should have stated that the day we arrived at prison there were twenty-eight that were captured and put in prison in the morning. The whole of us were bucked and gagged, and kept in that position for several hours, until some of us were nearly exhausted. This was done because we were raiders. They said that all ought to be shot, and that they were going to turn us over to the civil authorities, and they would hang every d——d one of us. They kept the raiders separate from the rest of the prisoners, not even allowing them to ask for a chew of tobacco. They kept a guard over us night and day, and on the island no language can describe the sufferings there. Frank Leslie's illustrations are nearer than I can describe—worse, if anything, than he represents. The rations there consisted of a piece of corn-dodger about three inches square twice a day, and once in two or three days a small piece of meat of doubtful origin.

There are men here in this ward who actually eat horse beef, and even dog, and were glad to get it. One man I saw in the prison before I went to the hospital that had one of the dog's paws that he eat of on the island. He said that he was going to keep it and fetch it to our lines when he came. The prisoners on the island, although nearly exhausted from exposure and starvation, were detailed to carry wood about three-fourths of a mile. Some of them were so weak that they could hardly get around, and would refuse to fetch wood. As a mode of punishment for disobedience of orders they had a wooden horse, the legs about five feet long, made after the style of a carpenter's horse, and the beneh of it sharpened almost to an edge, on which they would put the prisoner a straddle, tie his hands behind him, gag him, and fasten a rope to each ankle, and stretched both ways, until it would nearly split a man in two. There they would keep him as long as they thought he could stand it, and then they would loosen him, take him down, and kick him to his quarters.

There is one man in this ward that they had in this position for nearly two hours. Every few minutes the rebel Sergeant would pass by and ask him if he would fetch wood now; his answer was that he was a prisoner of war, and that he would not work. "Then sit there until you will," was the answer. He being pretty spunky, they kept him in this position until he was nearly exhausted. He could hardly stand or get to his quarters when they took him down, and told him to get into his quarters. There was a squad that had been detailed to go to the prison, where they were going to be paroled, and one poor fellow that was not in the detail, anxious to get away, stole into the ranks, hoping to get paroled. He being discovered by the officer in command, who, having a club in his hand, struck the poor fellow on the head, fracturing his skull, causing death in a few hours. Another was struck on the cheek, cleaving the flesh all off one side of his face. I saw one man shot, sitting in the window eating his breakfast; the guard shot him through the glass, hitting him in the head, killing him instantly. It is an almost everyday occurrence for the prisoners to be shot at through the window by the guards.

A RAIDER
Of the Army of the Potomac.

Interesting Experiments with Shot and Iron Plates.

A private letter from an officer of the gunboat *Essex*, in Red River, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives this account of an interesting series of experiments at Fort De Russey:

"Some experiments were tried with the nine-inch guns of the *Essex* on the iron casemated battery of Fort De Russey, prior to its destruction, to test its power of resistance and the strength of the guns. The writer says: 'Our nine-inch pierced the iron and twenty inches of the wood, throwing the bars of iron all around. Some of the pieces of iron were thrown upward some sixty feet. One piece, about ten feet long, came down endwise with such force that it ran plump through a log four feet in circumference. Nobody could possibly have stood behind the casemate, the concussion was so tremendous, and the splinters would have killed them. We then tried the hundred-pounders, with the same effect. We threw our solid shot against it, and in the same hole planted a shell which exploded, throwing up the iron for ten feet all around. After we had experimented till the Captain was satisfied that the place was not impregnable, as the rebels thought, we set fire to it and burned the remaining timbers.'"

The Rebels in Louisiana.

On the 18th inst., private Joel Burgess, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, reached Little Rock, having escaped from Shreveport, La., where he had been held by the rebels as a prisoner of war. Mr. Burgess is a middle-aged man, of robust stature, and evidently a man of candor and intelligence. From his statement, as given in the *Little Rock Union*, we gather the following facts:

Mr. Burgess was captured on the 19th of January last, with eight other Federal soldiers, fifteen miles from Pine Bluff, by about seventy of Shelby's men, who were mostly dressed in Federal uniform. This was at the time of the second raid upon Pine Bluff. The prisoners were immediately taken to Shelby's headquarters, on the Saline River, near Mount Elba, where they arrived and found two other prisoners from the Fifth Kansas. When Mr. Burgess and party were captured, the rebels took from them their horses, money, overcoats and boots; and, in some instances, they robbed his comrades of their trowsers, and (which was adding insult to injury,) turned over to our men their own ragged and lousy trowsers. When the party got to Camden, the rebel Provost-Marshal took from them the other little articles of property they had left, such as pocket-knives, sewing-thread, pencils and combs. Mr. Burgess says that when the rebel troops plundered them of their money and clothing, they confessed that that was what they were now fighting for now. The prisoners were marched to Warren, where they remained four days. Marmaduke's headquarters were at Warrenton. From thence they marched to Camden, where they remained three days. From Camden to Shreveport they were six days. The weather was so cold much of the time, and as the prisoners were, most of them, compelled to march barefooted, they suffered severely. They had to lay out nights, without shelter or blankets, and they consequently were much exposed and suffered in health.

Mr. Burgess thinks the rebel force there was about 2,000, and in a very demoralized condition. There was a good pontoon bridge there, and a few transports. At that place also several Confederate soldiers came to him privately, and said they were anxious to get out of the service and go home. They inquired particularly how they would be received if they got into the Federal lines, whether or not they would be forced into the Federal service? That idea, Mr. B. says, had been extensively impressed upon their mind. A lot of them, he says, told him they have given up all hopes of success. One man said he had fired the last round he ever would at the Union army, and that he would give a thousand dollars to be out of the service.

Mr. Burgess says the rebels had taken several hundred horses and mules in their raid near Pine Bluff. These they took from friend and foe alike, avowed that the getting of these animals was the principal object of their raid, as they expected the Federals would get them if they did not. He says they gave no receipts to the owners of the animals. They had about twenty citizens as captives, whom they treated with contempt and altogether more rudely than they did the Federals.

On arriving at Shreveport the prisoners were taken to Kirby Smith's headquarters, and were detained there about a couple of hours, and thence were sent to the prisoners' camp, fifteen miles distant.

At Shreveport, Mr. B. saw two gunboats, one of which was the iron-clad called *Webb*. There were, however, no guns aboard her, they having been taken out to put upon the fortifications. He also counted thirteen or fourteen transports, some of which were nice boats. They have a good pontoon bridge there, and earthworks to protect it. But there are no fortifications to oppose a river attack. The river there is not so wide as the Arkansas at Little Rock. Shreveport is built on a high bluff, is larger than Little Rock, but has no trade at present, there being no merchandise there. There is a telegraph in operation between Camden and Shreveport. The rebels have a garrison at Alexandria, and a small one at Monroe. Mr. B. thinks the rebels cannot collect 10,000 effective men at Shreveport.

The camp for prisoners is situated below Shreveport, and two miles from the river. It is on moderately high ground, in timber country, but surrounded by swamps. The rebels had about 600 there, among them being two crews of gunboatmen, who were captured a year ago. The prisoners were quartered in huts and houses, which they had to erect themselves. The camp included about two acres, and was surrounded by a chain of sentinels. There were only from eight or ten sentinels on a relief. Besides this guard, the Confederate Government kept a pack of bloodhounds, numbering about twelve, which were placed on duty generally about four o'clock in the morning. Nevertheless, the guard was so weak, or had so many Union men among them that prisoners frequently escaped.

The usual rations of the pisoners were one pint of coarse corn meal to a man, three-quarters of a pound of fresh beef, of a poor quality, all uncooked, a spoonful of sugar and salt, barely enough to use in cooking the beef—no vegetables at all, except once in a while a sweet potato in lieu of the ration of sugar—no tea nor coffee. Cooking utensils were few. The prisoners did their own cooking. The prisoners generally enjoyed good health, and had no hospitals.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 5 in the afternoon, the prisoners were marched in front of the headquarters of Col. Harrison, commander of the camp, and counted. There was a roll-call only once a week.

Mr. Burgess was not contented to remain longer than ten days, when he succeeded, with about twenty others, in escaping by crawling out at night on the ground between the sentinels. Two prisoners belonging to the Twenty-eighth Indiana, accompanied him after the escape, to the Red River, where they made a raft, and then floated down stream three miles to avoid pursuit by the blood-hounds. They then pursued their way, keeping in the woods, over streams and through swamps, to the Mississippi, which they struck at Ashton. From thence they proceeded to Vicksburgh.

It is the opinion of Mr. Burgess, after all he has seen of the people and soldiers of rebeldom, that a very large majority despair of the Confederate cause, and heartily desire the restoration of the Federal authority. He thinks the President's proclamation of amnesty will produce a great effect when it becomes known in the rebel army.

Mr. B. gives important information concerning Quantrell. He states that the rebel authorities pretend publicly to disavow his barbarities, while secetly and in reality they gloat over them. Quantrell was on the upper Red River during the Winter. Not long ago, however, he was at Shreveport, and had an interview with Kirby Smith, the result of which was that his (Quantrel's) command was moved to the neighborhood of the Mississippi, where, in Northeastern Louisiana, he is now pursuing his uncivilized warfare. Mr. B. barely kept out of the way while making his escape. He frequently heard of him—heard of his murdering colored men engaged in cutting wood for steamboats, and of his indiscriminately killing Federal soldiers and Confederate deserters, when found in small numbers.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Union.*

Rebel Refugees in Canada.

AN APPEAL FROM MAJ. LAWRENCE.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the following curious document:

Sir: Your disinterested and noble support of the cause of constitutional right in the Southern States, as opposed to Yankee usurpation, entitles you to the gratitude of every Southern heart; and as a very humble officer in the Confederate army I herewith tender you mine.

Will you permit me through your columns to say a few words to the Kentuckians and other Southerners, who, under the name of refugees, are now temporarily resident in Canada?

My friends, I claim the right to address you, because I am not a refugee. English by birth and Virginian by adoption, I shouldered my musket at the first tocsin, I have during three years taken part in a score of bloody encounters, and am now here under orders from our Government. My friends, you know right well that you are not "refugee;" if you wished to escape Yankee barbaric rule, your haven should have been the Southern cross, and not the North star. The coming campaign is to be the most important of the war. Independence and subjugation, is the issue presented to us *this year*, and I have no fears as to the result, but we want *every man* with a true Southern heart, and a brave right arm in the ranks; if you are patriots, if you do not fear to meet Yankee minions upon the battle-field, your place is in the Southern army; viewed in the light of the law, you are at this moment *deserters* and not refugees; for honor's sake do not let such a stigma rest upon your names. You have yet time to enrol yourselves and take your places in the ranks of heroes; look at the record of the chivalrous triumph of right over might on the fields of Kentucky, Florida, Louisiana, and North Carolina within the last few weeks. Southern independence will certainly be achieved, but do not for your own sake let it come without your help; do not hope to enjoy in the future the fruits of victory achieved whilst you were rusticating in Canada; do not hand down to your children a record of cowardice and disgrace, for their sakes, if not for your own, but above all, for the sake of the noble glorious cause, go at once to the army. You know it is more easy to get to Breckinridge and Buckner from Kentucky, than to come to Canada; but, being here, you can go from here in perfect safety to the army, and if you do not know the route, come to me and I will show you.

F. A. ST. LAWRENCE,
Major C. S. A.

The Rebel Ram at Plymouth.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON THE GUNBOATS.

A correspondent of the Norfolk *Daily Advertiser*, onboard the gunboat *Miami*, gives the following account of the operations of the rebel ram:

"The ram made its appearance opposite the town about three o'clock Tuesday morning. The moon having set and so little of it being above the water, it has passed the torpedoes, exploding them under her without effect, and passed the batteries without being observed, and was within 500 or 600 yards of us before the rattle was sprung, and by the time the bow guns were manned she was into us, striking the *Southfield*, tearing the bow almost off her, and there it lay totally unconcerned under our bows, receiving shot after shot from our 9-inch Dahlgren gun and the 100-pounder rifle, the shot falling off her without the least effect. All the time her crew poured in a constant volley of musketry upon us.

Capt. Flusser exhibited the most perfect self-possession and intrepidity, aiming the guns and firing them with his own hand. After he had fired the 100-pounder rifle and the bow gun, he went to the port broadside gun, which was loaded with shell, and the captain of the gun told Capt. Flusser when he took hold of the lock-string that it was loaded with shell. 'Well, it does not matter much,' said he. 'Depress,' 'stand clear boys,' he cried, and fired. The shell striking the roof of the ram, rebounded and exploded on board the *Miami*, a piece about four inches square passing through Capt. Flusser's body, tearing away his arm and mangling him terribly. Other pieces struck him in the head, a piece entering his brain, and he fell uttering the desire of his soul: "Boys, sink the ram." Eight of the guns' crew were wounded, but none seriously. Fifteen minutes after the *Southfield* was struck she went down, but the bows remaining above water, she continued to pour a heavy fire into the iron monster, but all to no purpose.

Other of their boats, filled with troops to board our boat, making their appearance, Capt. French, of the *Southfield*, who assumed command of the *Miami*, deemed it prudent to drop down the river, which we accomplished with much difficulty, for you know how badly she steers. We succeeded in reaching the Sound, and were joined by the *Whitehead* and *Cerés*—both having run the gauntlet past the ram, receiving a few shots from a twelve-pound howitzer in passing.

The ram did not come out into the Sound, so the three steamers hove to, the flags were lowered to half-mast, and the body of Capt. Flusser was placed in a coffin, and carried on board the *Ceres*, together with Acting Ensign Hargis, Third Assistant Engineer Harrington, and several sailors—all wounded by the casualty. Jerry Lyons is wounded slightly in the leg. After receiving the remains of Capt. Flusser and the wounded, the *Ceres* started for Newbern. The *Whitehead* went up the Roanoke River to see if the ram had been disabled, and shortly after returned with the information that the ram was lying alongside of the *Southfield* uninjured."

FORREST'S REBELS WHIPPED.

Gen. Grierson's Cavalry attackes them and they Retreat.—Capture of Wagons, Horses, Mules and Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

Memphis, Friday, April 22.

A report reached this city yesterday that Gen. Grierson's cavalry came upon a portion of Forrest's rebels the previous day, near Hudsonville, Northern Mississippi, and attacked them. A sharp engagement ensued, resulting in our success. The rebels, who were under the immediate command of McCollough, beat a retreat, leaving in our hands a good portion of their supply train. The exact number of wagons, horses and mules that Grierson captured is not yet known here. We also captured a number of prisoners, who have just arrived here. Our loss was slight. No report of the entire loss of the rebels has as yet been sent in.

The enemy retreated through LaGrange, toward Jackson. It is supposed that Forrest's forces are now on the point of returning South.

If Grierson could have had more men in his command, Forrest would not have remained near so long as he did in Tennessee and Kentucky. But, unfortunately, our cavalry at present in this region is much reduced, and of but little service against a large force of the enemy.

Tribute to Gen. Burnside.

The following tribute to Gen. Burnside was unanimously adopted by the Knoxville Convention:

Resolved, That this convention, speaking on behalf of the people of East Tennessee, take the occasion to express their strong and keen sense of the civic worth as well as military ability of Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, and their sincere esteem and love for him, because not merely of the deliverance he brought them from an usurped dominion, by a successful march within their mountain-girt land and peaceful occupation of it by his brave army, but also of his generous love for his whole country—his friendly sympathy with all classes of his loyal fellow citizens—his enlightened, comprehensive and gentlemanly-like views of public policy within his department—his wise and humane regard for the welfare of East Tennessee, and the spirit of justice blended with that of mercy which influences his administration of public affairs; and that while they will not cease to cherish admiration, gratitude and affection for him as a man, a patriot, and a commander, it will be their pleasure to honor him as the fellow citizen who in addition to his superior personal merits, is endeared to them by the fact that his name is inseparably linked in history with the recovery of East Tennessee to the protection and government of the Federal Union, and with the intention toward its people, of a wise, judicious and friendly policy.

The Will of the Late John C. Rives.—This morning a certified copy of the will of the late John C. Rives, of Prince George's County, Md., was filed in the Orphans' Court for record and probate. The will is dated April 4, 1861, and bequeaths his estate to his seven children—Wright Rives, Caroline R. Williams, (wife of Samuel T. Williams,) Franklin Rives, Lucy Rives, Jefferson Rives and Blair Rives.

The *Globe* office, situated on Pennsylvania-avenue, between Third and Four and a Half streets, is bequeathed to Franklin and Jefferson Rives, with the contents, excepting copies of the *Congressional Globe* and the stereotype plates of that work, which are devised to the other five children.

Franklin and Jefferson Rives are to have no benefit of the balance of the estate, which is to be divided between the other five children, together with $50,000 in Missouri State bonds.

The country residence in Prince George's County, with the ground, fifty-one acres, some of which lies in Washington County, is not to be sold out of the family; one of the heirs may sell their portion to the other, and he provides that the heirs may live on the place in common, contributing equally to its support.

When any of his blood relations cease to reside on the place, then the house and place is to revert to the Government then having dominion over them.

He wills that his slaves shall be freed as follows, the day of emancipation being July 4: Gilbert Kay, 1866; James Brown, 1865; Jane, 1867; Ellen Brown, 1870; Henry Brown, 1878; William Brown, 1881; Judson, 1867; Lucy, 1862; Charles Sumner, 1876; and Ben, an old man, whenever he sees proper to take his freedom.

He desires that the remains of his late wife shall be interred in the Congressional Burying-ground, and put in a coffin made of granite, the top to be placed on two granite pins, one inch in diameter, and one inch in height.

So that they may be placed in a fire-proof building to be erected in the southeast end of the garden, which is to hold the stereotype plates of the Congressional Globe, he directs that his body be disposed of in the same manner, as also all the children who might die before him.

George W. Jones, of Fayetteville, Tenn., Samuel T. Williams, of Prince George County, Md., and Wright Rives, are nominated as executors—the first of whom is not required to give any security, and the two latter required to bond in the sum of $5,000 each. If either refuse or neglect to act as executor, the next oldest son is appointed.—*Washington Star, April 26.*

Important Experiment at the Philadelphia Arsenal.—Yesterday afternoon an experiment was made at the Bridesburgh Arsenal, under the supervision of Major T. T. S. Laidley, the object of which was to ascertain whether a building for the filling or manufacture of cartridges could be constructed of an iron frame, with wooden sides and tin roof, and in case of an explosion the iron frame-work would remain standing. The experiment was tested in the following manner:

An iron-framed building, with wooden sides and tin roof, twenty-three and a half feet square, and sixteen feet in height, was erected in the extreme end of the arsenal grounds, on the river Delaware. The woodworks about the building was so constructed that the sides could, by a heavy pressure, be forced from the iron frame; from the outside they could not be pushed in by any force.

In the building were six tables, each table containing about four boxes of cartridges; the ends of the cartridges pointing upwards were open. Boxes of powder were also on the tables. They were arranged the same as in a factory when the men are in the act of filling the cartridges. A galvanic battery was stationed at a distance from the building, and copper wires were run along on small poles and through one of the windows of the building, and thence into a powder box. The electricity from the battery caused the explosion.

The experiment was a complete success. Two of the sides of the building were torn from the iron and thrown down. One was left remaining and the other partly down. The roof was lifted off and thrown a short distance. The boxes in the building contained 11,500 cartridges and two barrels of powder. A large number of persons were present and witnessed the experiment.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, April 29.*

The Crops in Indiana.—Between the long rains and the call for short volunteers, the crops this year don't seem just now very favorably situated. The Spring is unusually backward, and volunteers unusually forward, and while one makes labor impracticable, the other takes it away altogether. We can hardly expect anything more than an average of any crop dependent on cultivation this year. Such weather has rarely been seen since the deluge. It has rained almost incessantly for the better, or worse part of two weeks, and the consequence is the ground is soaked into mud two feet down, and the streams are high over the bottoms in every direction from which we can hear. One good effect is that the wheat and grass are coming forward finely. In Noble County, where but three weeks ago it was thought no crop would be made at all, the *Herald* say now "the wheat is looking first-rate." In Hendricks County the *Ledger* reports the wheat "excellent, standing well and half leg high," and "the crop will fall little short of an average." The Marshall County *Republican* says "the rains are bringing out the wheat surprisingly." Several similar reports reach us, and leave us the consolation that the flood is not going to be an unmixed evil. Fruit is generally reported better than was first supposed.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Yazoo*, *Columbia* and *Merrimac*, bringing advices from New-Orleans to April 24, arrived at this port yesterday. That part of the military news which is apparently the most important, seems to be only the echo of that already received via Cairo. It is to the effect that the rebels exhibited a disposition to attack Gen. Banks in his strongly fortified position on the Red River, and that the skirmishing which was in progress might at any time grow into a battle. The rumor regarding the occupation of Shreveport by Gen. Steele, has one addition—that he was throwing up fortifications. If he is actually at that place or in its immediate vicinity, it is difficult to understand why the rebels do not attempt to dispose of him before troubling themselves regarding the forces under Gen. Banks, which are not likely to be able to resume the offensive for some days, according to the latest accounts. A call for a meeting to appoint delegates to a Union State Convention which shall send delegates to the National Convention, appears in the New-Orleans papers. The Constitutional Convention was trying to reach the more important business which it had assembled to perform.

We have a sensation dispatch from North Carolina. It is dated Newbern, April 24, 4 P. M., precisely, and conveys the startling intelligence "that the capture of Plymouth, including Gen Wessels and his command, by the rebels, is confirmed." In other words, "the Dutch have taken Holland." Then we are assured that "Gen. Wessels and his little band of fifteen hundred veterans fought like heroes for four days and nights, leaving the rebels dead in heaps in every street, which they admit will number seventeen hundred." It is some comfort to know, however, that "the proceedings of the rebels at Plymouth will not compensate them for the severe loss they sustained;" and further, that should they "attack Little Washington or Newbern their punishment will be fearful." Of one thing this excited correspondent knows nothing—the movements of the rebels; although he favors us with a report that they have gone to Virginia. We think they have—some of them, at least.

FOREIGN.

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning after a stormy passage. She brings European dates as late as the 17th ult. via Queenstown. The pirate *Florida* had found refuge in a Spanish port, her application for a supply of coal at a Portuguese port having been refused. The paternity of the famous Laird iron-clads is said to have been acknowledged by the Pasha of Egypt, who, a correspondent of the London *Times* asserts, states that he ordered their construction. The source whence this story comes, and the fact that his Egyptian Highness has been so tardy in acknowledging his connection with these notorious craft, may lead some to doubt the authenticity of this little romance. Garibaldi continued to be "all the rage" in London. He had a magnificent reception at the Crystal Palace on the 15th ult., when several flags were presented to him. The Emperor Maximilian and the Empress left Miramar on April 14, and were expected to reach Rome on the 19th, whence they would depart the succeeding day for Mexico. The conference upon the Danish question was to hold its first session in London on April 20, ("no postponement on account of the weather,") and the German Diet was to be represented. Meanwhile, the Prussians are steadily pushing the siege of Duppel. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull and declining. Consols closed 91¾@91⅞ for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, that any officer whose resignation of a commission was accepted, shall not be entitled to hold or exercise command until again appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill providing for a Board of Examination to ascertain the merits and capacity of all applicants for civil service under the Government, except those appointed by the President. The House bill for relief of settlers on land claims in California was called up and discussed. The bill granting lands for a railroad in Minnesota, as amended by the House, was passed. The amendment of the Finance Committee to the Tax Bill taxing banks was passed.

In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of nine, to investigate the charges made by Mr. Blair against Secretary Chase, and all allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department. Messrs. Garfield, Wilson, Brooks, Davis, Stuart, Fenton, Dawson, Jenckes and Steele were announced as the Committee. The Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill making the pay and emolument of colored soldiers equal to those of white, to take effect from January 1, 1864, was adopted. Ayes, 81; nays, 49.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the United States Commissioner's office, before Commissioner Osborn, Lemuel Kinney was brought up and discharged. Prisoner was arrested some weeks ago charged with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit Postal Currency. Without going into the facts, the Commissioner was compelled to discharge him, as the law of July, 1862, had not made it a penal offence to be in possession of spurious Postal Currency. On examination, this serious defect in the law authorizing the issue of Postal Currency is found to exist.

Gen. Sherman has issued an important order which reads as follows: "Provisions will no longer be issued to citizens at military posts south of Nashville. Where citizens cannot procure provisions in the country, there is no alternative but they must remove to the rear. Provisions must not be sold to any persons save officers in the service of the United States and the hired men employed in the Quartermaster's or other departments of the Government, at a rate not to exceed one ration per day. Commanding officers will give their personal attention to the matter, as it is of vital importance. It is idle for us to be pushing forward subsistence stores if they are lavished and expended on any persons except they belong to the army proper."

It seems to be pretty well settled that the letters produced in the House of Representatives some days since by Gen. Garfield, purporting to have been written by J. S. Davis and D. R. Eckles, of Indiana, were actually forgeries. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* states that they were written at the desk in the office of a hotel in that city, and that they were fabricated for the spy Rankin in the hopes that they might protect him in case he fell into rebel hands. The last time Rankin's friends heard from him was three days before the battle of Chicamauga, when he was at Bragg's headquarters, and they now suppose him to be dead.

A letter from Kanawha Court House states that the rebels are committing serious depredations in that vicinity. The writer says: "On Tuesday night they took seventy horses from the bank of the Ohio River opposite Gallipolis. On Wednesday they captured some twenty or thirty mules, within twelve or fourteen miles of this town, where a pretty large military force is encamped. And on Thursday they got four horses belonging to Judge Summers, and took the contents of two stores from Red House Shoals."

Senator Hicks has so far recovered from his recent illness and the effects of the amputation of his leg, that he has been able to go from his residence, which is in Cambridge, Md., to his law office.

On Monday evening last, in Baltimore, a Government detective, acting under the order of the Military Provost-Marshal, arrested at her boarding-house Mrs. William Key Howard, the wife of the former editor of the Baltimore *Exchange*, who spent several months as a political prisoner in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren. In Mrs. Howard's apartments large packages of letters, nearly all addressed to persons residing within the rebel lines, were found. She was held for further investigation.

J. B. Rogers, Colonel commanding at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, reports: "that a detachment of his regiment, stationed at Charleston, Missouri, had a fight with guerrillas on the 19th instant, killing four. On the 20th they came upon them in a house, a fight ensued and eight more were killed. The house was burned. The enrolled Missouri Militia have killed six within the last week. No prisoners were taken. Philip Davis, a desperate guerrilla chief, was killed."

An intelligent deserter from the Twelfth Arkansas, who was in the Chattanooga *Gazette* office last Thursday, states that the old issue of rebel currency is worth, in specie, $2 50 per $100, and that the new is worth $4. He states, further, that the several officers exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent deserting to the "Yanks." It is his opinion that one half of Johnston's army is ever on duty watching the other half.

The *National Intelligencer* learns from a citizen of Maryland that the troops of Gen. Burnside, in their late march from Annapolis to this city, while encamping for a night near the Maryland Agricultural College, burnt up nearly four miles of fencing. On breaking up their camp they left behind them blankets, equipments, and in some cases even arms.

It is said that Gen. Casey, who has so long been engaged upon the board for examining officers of colored troops, has become tired of the work and applied for an active command. His request will probably be complied with.

The New-Orleans *Era* quotes from a Brownsville journal of April 16, the curious statement that the French are retreating from the City of Mexico.

Gen. Halleck is said to be an applicant for Chief of the Engineer Bureau, made vacant by the death of Gen. Totten.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in on Saturday; prices favored buyers. Provisions were generally in fair demand. Pork was quoted higher. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Petroleum, Fruit, Wool, Metals, Cotton. Tallow and Spanish Tobacco. Whisky was in more request, and firmer. Freights were quiet, with 581 vessels of all classes in port.

Secession—Historical Parallels.

Those who are fond of drawing instruction from historical parallels, or who seek for political guidance by examining the analogies of different States, may consult, with no little interest at the present time, a comprehensive and learned monogram, by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, of New-York, entitled "Secession in Switzerland and in the United States Compared." The author does not absolutely confine himself to an analysis of the secession malady which seems almost to be of an endemic character in the Swiss Republic, since it has existed there for more than three hundred years—but makes discursive references to the three European Republics, Holland, Venice and Genoa, destroyed by the first Napoleon; and taking the first named for a text, reads his fellow-countrymen a solemn and pointed admonition on the danger of mistaking the heat of party spirit for the zeal of patriotism, and of seeking for national riches as the end, and not as the means, of national greatness. Along with this admonitory reflection, Gen. De Peyster draws from the fate which followed the admission of foreign interference by the United Provinces, a practical lesson to illustrate the necessity, the imperious necessity, of maintaining the doctrine of Monroe inviolate, "as an antidote to the poison of foreign intervention in the affairs of this, our continent." He reasons, too, and reasons well, that the failure of former republics and the occasional license or sporadic excesses of liberal institutions should neither discourage nor disgust thinking men. And quoting the famous passage of Macaulay on Liberty, he pointedly reminds us of the Fairy of Ariosto: "Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, when she bore a loathsome aspect, were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed, but to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterward revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love, and victorious in war. Such is the spirit of liberty. * * Woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy those who having dared to receive her in her degraded shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory."

The secession disease in Switzerland had its last most virulent outbreak in 1847, and, like all the previous attacks from which the Republic during three centuries had been periodically a sufferer, they had their origin in the dissimilarity of the religious faith and social tendencies of the different Cantons which make up the State. Some of these Cantons, as every one knows, are Protestant, some Catholic, and the existence of a deep religious rancor, fostered by native and foreign emissaries of the Society of Jesus, intensifies the political jealousies of the rival provinces. Under the inspiration of these malign agencies, and by the connivance and encouragement of French, Austrian, and other foreign sympathizers, the secessionists opened their Provisional Congress, or Sonderbund, in May, 1846; and the grievances of which this rebellious league had to complain, are almost identical with those preferred by the first Secession Assembly which met in 1528, on the promulgation of the edict of Religious Reformation by the Central Legislature of Berne. In both cases, one of the foremost outside prompters of the rebels was the life-long enemy of the Republic—Austria. The array of parties and the condition of affairs in Switzerland in the Sixteenth Century presents a perfect parallel of the occurrences there in the Nineteenth, and the same antagonism has existed either in a dormant or active condition in the long intervening period.

After the Swiss Republic became consolidated, as it had never been before, by the action of the French Directory, and after the Congress of Vienna had given the most solemn guarantee for its independence, the intestine struggle between the retrogradists and the Liberal party began anew with intense bitterness. The *Sonderbund* revived its leagues, and "nullification" was the order of the day. The Republic had its conspiracy in 1832, as we had ours in South Carolina the same year, and not content with maintaining their ascendancy in the Cantons which properly belong to Romanism, the object of the politico-religious leaguers among the Swiss, like that of the Slavery propagandists here, has been to invade and rule the Liberal Cantons. The Argovian Convents, which had been active in 1841 in exciting political disturbances, were suppressed by the Federal Diet, and hereupon commenced that series of irregular and generally partisan fights between rival factions which preceded the establishment of the Sonderbund in 1846. At this latter date the revolutionists numbered 416,000 all told, and the loyalists 1,860,000, while there were over 100,000 neutrals. The war between the two was formally announced by a Federal call for 50,000 volunteers, and another for 90,000, or what would be equivalent to a levy of 1,000,000 men here. Without the aid of any undue stimulus, or the compulsory agency of conscription, 100,000 men were promptly in the field to do battle for the Swiss Union, and meet the Jesuits and their 40,000 Secession soldiers. All the Cantons have an admirably organized militia, and from this Gen. Dufour, the Federal Commander, had at once placed at his disposal a force splendid alike in numbers, equipment and discipline, when, on the 4th of November, 1847, he received his orders to dissolve the Sonderbund by force of arms. As in the case of our war, however, the rebels made the first attack at an outlying post in the Canton of Ticino; but Gen. Dufour was prompt and resolute in his plans; he was not diverted from his first great purpose by any petty outlying assault of the Secessionists' army. He drew a chain of troops around the hotbed and nest of the rebellious leaguers. The Diet gave him implicit confidence and unquestioning support, and although even the fall of Freyburg, which shortly followed, did not produce the submission of the more fiery Separate Leaguers, the Sonderbund were terror-stricken, and offered to capitulate. Then followed the attack on Lucerne and its surrender, and with the fall of this, the chief rebel seat, the war was practically ended, and secession was killed. The rebel Sonderbund, says our author, had the sense to see as soon as Lucerne had yielded their game was up; and thus in twenty-three days after the decree of the Federal Diet had ordered Dufour to draw his sword and unfurl the Federal standard, the veteran General was enabled to announce that the Secession Alliance was crushed.

Gold Mining in Canada.

The regulations affecting the privileges of mining in the newly-discovered gold-bearing districts of Lower Canada were issued by the Crown Lands Department on Saturday last, and as the capital of American citizens has already been invested to a considerable extent in the Chaudiere and St. Francis Divisions, where operations were commenced several months ago, it is well to see what the claims of the Crown amount to, and what are the governmental restrictions on mining enterprise.

Anyone not familiar with these Canada gold-bearing regions may readily suppose, from glancing at the map, that they include a large area of cultivated land—judging from their contiguity to the St. Lawrence and to the great arterial line of railroad. Such, however, is not the case. Much of the Chaudiere District, immediately south of Quebec, and extending to the frontier line, is not only in a wild condition at present, but a large portion of it unfit for cultivation. The St. Francis Division, lying south by west of the Chaudiere, presents a larger area of arable land, but much the greater portion of it is still in a wild condition, so that intending miners have at present the chance offered of dealing direct with the Crown, not only for the mining license, but for a considerable portion of the land itself.

The Crown fees are not exorbitant, provided a police is maintained sufficient to meet the requirements of a large influx of settlers. The applicant for license must purchase the land on which he proposes to carry on his operations, in cases where that land is now the property of the Crown. He can be accommodated with one hundred *arpents*, (corresponding to acres) or with any less quantity at the rate of $2 an acre. Having made his purchase he shows his patent to the mining inspector, (one inspector being appointed for each division,) and on application and the payment of a fee of $1 for each person employed, he gets a three months' license, renewable at the same rate, and on the same conditions at the expiring of its term, provided the holder has conformed to the covenants which it contains. The smallest number of persons who may work under one license is five. For each additional person one dollar extra will be charged, the holder of the license being put upon oath periodically by the inspector as to his fidelity to his engagements. Licenses are transferable by the consent of the Government on the payment of a fee of one dollar.

When we say that over one hundred townships, all containing a large proportion of Crown lands, are included in the Divisions of Chaudiere and St. Francis, intending miners will probably be relieved from much anxiety as to the question of being able to secure a foothold if application is made within a reasonable period. On the more interesting question of the fertility of the mining region thus designated, our means of information are certainly not more definite than in the case of Idaho. All that can be truthfully said is, that the geological authorities of the Province report favorably on the mineral properties of the district; that numbers of enterprising persons are moving thitherward from Maine and other sections of New-England, and that the local Government is seriously impressed with the importance of stepping into the foreground at once, in order to protect the rights of the Crown.

Respecting these same Crown rights, moreover, it is as well to say that nothing in the shape of a "royalty," as the term is understood in England, is exacted from the miner. The quarterly fee is simply a guarantee, in the first instance, of the *bona fides* of the miner, and is, next, a just provision toward meeting the expense of keeping the public peace in the mining districts. All that the intending speculator has to care for is the finding of the gold. That once found, he can pursue his game, without any unreasonable tax either on his means or his principles. To this it may be added that there is room for some outside operations in one provision contained in the Crown land regulations. The purchaser of these so-called gold-bearing Crown lands is exempt from settlement duties, so that he may get his patent secured at once on paying $2 an *arpent*.

We are glad that the provincials have found these mines within their borders. It is to be hoped they contain enough of the precious metals to pay for working them, and to keep the Canadians lively. With the infinitely greater attractions in our own boundless mineral domain in the far West, with its superior climate, superior institutions, and immense superiority in every way, the Lower Canadians need entertain little of the fear they express that their mining lands will all be overrun by Yankees.

England and Her Operatives.

The operatives of England are the creators of the wealth of England. Without their industry she could not pay the interest of her enormous debt, could not meet the current expenses of her Government, could not maintain her present proud position among the nations. Without the support of their strong arms, her resources, her power, her prestige, would vanish as the morning mist. Yet, how are those indefatigable toilers requited for the services they render? Why, by denying them the rights of citizens and of human nature, and by manifesting, on every possible occasion, her distrust of them. Here is a case illustrative of England's mode of dealing with her moiling millions. An intelligent body of the London operatives, having resolved to celebrate Shakespeare's tercentenary by marching in procession to Green Park, and there planting a young oak in honor of the great dramatist, took the liberty of sending a deputation to Downing-street, to ask permission of Mr. Cowper, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, to proceed through Hyde Park to their destination. Their object had no connection whatever with politics; they merely meant to make a public demonstration of their reverence for literature, to plant in the earth the sapling, which, in its upward and outward growth for centuries, should symbolize the increasing fame of the matchless bard, and then to return home the way they came.

Now there was nothing so very presumptuous in the request of these children of toil that Mr. Cowper need have been alarmed at it, even though its authors did contemplate a procession through one of Her Majesty's Parks. Nevertheless, the chief Commissioner, as became an aristocrat, a red-tapist, and a stickler for routine, was not a little startled at the idea. A million of men could enter Hyde Park as a straggling, disorderly crowd, without Mr. C.'s permit; but to let a hundred thousand peaceable operatives march in procession there, was not to be thought of. It would be establishing a dangerous precedent, which might, forsooth, lead to ill consequences. "If we were now," says he, "to make an exception in favor of the Shakespeare demonstration, and invite ninety thousand people to assemble with music and banners, another ninety thousand might want to assemble for *another* purpose." Very true. Yet it does not by any means follow that, if Mr. Cowper were to grant the favor solicited by the ninety thousand who would fain do honor to Shakespeare, he would be thereby placed under the necessity of conceding a similar privilege to ninety thousand Chartists sworn to overthrow the monarchy.

Mr. Cowper is certainly not a Shakesperian, or he would hardly have strained after a pretext in this fashion to justify his denial of the operatives' request. He had evidently no sympathy for their object. He could perceive nothing deserving of encouragement in it; and seemed to consider it rather an offence in these humble men to have dipped into the pages of Shakespeare, and acquired thence tastes commonly deemed above their condition in life. But to others the simple and beautiful conception of these operatives will be regarded as a singular proof of merit; a merit which appears the more conspicuous when contrasted with the wrangling and blundering of those pretentious committees composed of the literary, social and professional snobs of the day.

The Shakespearian Tercentenary celebration is now ended, and all the excitement of the festivals is past; but we sincerely hope that the ninety thousand workers of the British metropolis, despite the opposition of the misanthropical Commissioner, found a place to plant their commemorative tree. It is lamentable that a Government styling itself Liberal, should have appointed such a churl to office as this Mr. Cowper, and still more lamentable that the drones of society should have it in their power to mar the happiness of its toilers on those rare occasions when they can afford to enjoy themselves; yet, such is one of the inevitable results of that social structure of which Tories are ever boasting.

The New-Zealand War Again.

The war against the Maories is not yet ended, despite the sanguine anticipations to the contrary, which were generally entertained by the Australians after the capture of Rangariri. Though the natives suffered severely on that occasion, they were not so utterly prostrated as the colonists imagined, and when popular clamor constrained Sir George Grey to abandon his policy of mercy, and to demand absolute submission on the part of the vanquished, they preferred renewing the contest in conjunction with their former allies, rather than accept such a condition; and so to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, they are now intrenched in a formidable position, where they have constructed a series of strongholds, each fortified with earthworks and stockades, while the ground on all sides is honeycombed with a network of rifle-pits. There, at latest accounts, the native warriors awaited the attack of Gen. Cameron with as much confidence as if they had never been beaten. The position is one of great strength, and will be stiffly defended, but should the gunboats get within range of the works what possible chance can the Maories have?

Meantime, Gen. Cameron, with a force of about 2,700 men, had arrived in presence of the native stronghold, and had already commenced his approaches to its works. We hear of two very different modes of operation. According to the first, Cameron intended to institute a blockade of the whole position with his troops, and so to starve the enemy, and compel them to surrender—which would be an extraordinary achievement with his small force. The second plan ascribed to Cameron—the design of dividing his force into two parts, and endeavoring to storm the position on two of its sides at once, has a greater appearance of truth. Should the British succeed in carrying the position, and inflicting such another blow on the natives as they did at Rangariri, it will weaken their power, but will hardly induce them to abandon the contest. They will merely retire to some other place of strength, and make preparation for constraining Cameron to perform the same operation over again. "It is not so very easy," says a New-Zealand correspondent, "to put down a Maori rebellion as the *habitués* of the London clubs suppose, and if some of those professional loungers who are incessantly pooh-poohing the difficulties of the attempt were compelled to exchange the bow-window for the front, and, instead of criticising the latest intelligence, were to take a turn in the trenches, they would soon have a better conception of what kind of work the subjugation of insurgent Maories really is."

The difficulties attendant on the work have been increased by the cupidity and vindictiveness of the colonists. After the capture of Rangariri, the natives might have been induced to lay down their arms, had the Governor been allowed to pursue his own moderate policy. But now that the natives are convinced that they have no alternative save to fight to the last, or submit unconditionally, they will struggle till their power is utterly broken. The fact is that it would not greatly trouble the colonists if the native New-Zealanders were exterminated; they covet the fertile lands of the Aborigines, and are of opinion that the best way of securing a title to those lands would be to annihilate their present occupants root and branch. But to carry out this scheme a long, sanguinary and merciless war must be waged, which will be a disgrace to civilization and to the British Government.

The Mexican Question.—In another column we give copious extracts from our files of English journals, together with translations of notable passages from our French files, to illustrate the popular feeling abroad regarding the progress of events in Mexico. The supercilious, insulting tone in which reference is made to the disability of our Government to interfere at present with the erection of a monarchy upon the ruins of the Mexican Republic might, and perhaps would, excite our indignation, were it not for the ludicrous perplexity in which both the English and French journalists appear to be regarding what has actually been accomplished by Napoleon, and the fears which seem to haunt them unless the would-be Emperor may not after all find his path to the Mexican capital strewn with roses. The London *Times*, for instance, speaks of the historical significance of the fact that a republic has been superseded by a monarchy in America, and in the next breath congratulates the world that Napoleon has instituted a Government where anarchy—no government at all—existed. *La France* announces that the French troops will be withdrawn from the scene of their conquests immediately upon the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian, and by a curious coincidence its prophecy seems to be anticipated simultaneously with its utterance, for we have a rumor that the French have already left the City of Mexico. If events continue to progress at this rate, the Emperor in embryo will not only want a blessing from the Pope to insure the throne to his posterity;—he will need one none the less to make secure his own occupation of it.

The City Cars and General Goods Delivery.—It is doubtless due to an excessive amiability that the more wealthy City Railway Corporations have been in the habit of extending to a class of tradespeople and housekeepers the privilege of stowing away, under and around the seats in the cars, any conceivable amount of outward or homeward bound stuffs. The privilege is probably just in principle, as well as amiable in intent; but is it not possible that with the dog-days all but in sight, and the rushing stream of City travel day by day swelling in volume, the green grocery and general carrying system in combination with the passenger traffic, may be carried to excess? Immediate contact with a huge pile of superannuated Hebrew clothing stock is not desirable at any time: it is most undesirable in overheated and overcrowded cars. The same may be said of packages of partially dried codfish; of suspicious joints of half-cured pork, and of those promiscuous packages which, in the hands of that sad female "help," lately from the other side of the water, are continually dropping loose in fragmentary bits, to the grief of their possessor, and the discomfort of her fellow-travelers. Nor are the stoppages occasioned by the transfer of the goods, in and out, always so convenient to those with whom time is an element to be taken into account. One may overlook the delays caused by accommodating some overburdened waif, whose very look tells you that he can afford no more than a picayune for the transportation of himself and his entire real and personal estate from one end of the island to the other. But is it possible to be equally complaisant towards that stalwart tailor from the suburbs, who is foisted into the car, actually staggering under a load of military uniforms—sufficient perhaps to clothe half a company—and all to be liberally paid for on the instant of delivery?

This, it is true, is but one of the petty grievances of city life. But surely if the Railway Companies choose to carry passengers and freight in the same cars, why [illegible] give those of the public who travel, unencumbered with goods and chattels, each second car (or whatever may appear reasonable) for separate accommodation.

Infantry vs. Gunboats.—Admiral Porter, in the interesting official report of his late operations up the Red River, gives some details of a curious and horrible affair of which we learned by telegraph. It was a fight between one of his iron-clad vessels and a large body of rebels—the latter a part of the force which had just gained success over Gen. Banks. He tells how, flushed with victory, or under the excitement of liquor, they appeared suddenly upon the right bank, and fearlessly opened fire on the *Osage*, (iron-clad,) she being hard aground at the time, with 2,000 muskets, while the *Osage* quickly returned a destructive fire upon "these poor deluded wretches," as Admiral Porter properly calls them. In desperation they strove to capture the gunboat; and force after force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the bank, where they confronted the guns of the iron vessel only to be mowed down by grapeshot and canister. We are told that this drunken and maddened mass of men were led on by their officers, and that their hootings and actions baffled description. In the meantime another gunboat, the *Lexington*, came up to take part in the fight, and opened a cross fire upon the rebels, which finally decided this curious affair of a fight between infantry and gunboats. The rebels were now mowed down by canister, and finally retreated in as quick haste as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with dead and wounded, and knapsacks. The affair lasted nearly two hours before the rebels fled.

Grant's Campaign.—Some of the rebels in Richmond have got the terrible idea into their heads that, notwithstanding all the preparation and concentration that is going on in Virginia—notwithstanding the demonstrations on the Peninsula, on the Rappahannock, and on the Rapidan—notwithstanding the renewal of the cry of "On to Richmond," Lieut.-Gen. Grant is, after all, not going to open his Summer campaign in Virginia at all. They fancy that all the preparation in Virginia is but a blind to cover up some dangerous design of Grant elsewhere, and that, as he dumbfounded the rebels by his operations at Vicksburgh last year at this time, and as again at Chattanooga, last November, he dumbfounded Bragg and all rebeldom—so it is possible he may now be preparing for their benefit some operation of which they have as little idea as they had of his last two. Who can tell, to use the flatulent language of a late Richmond *Enquirer*, but that "all preparations for an advance against Johnston may be made in the West just as *secretly* as they have been *openly* conducted in the East, and within a few hours the railroads transport Grant and his headquarters from the "field" in the East to the "field" in the West, and he sweep down upon Johnston while the public in Virginia are straining their eyes to see his advance, or their ears to hear the distant thunders of his approach." This is certainly an appalling line of speculation the Jeff. Davis organ falls into, but we leave it to Gen. Grant himself to convey the information whether or not the speculations are correct.

The National Academy of Design.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Academy of Design is truly an ornament to our City; a hot-bed of art, nourishing the public love of art, and stimulating the ambition of American artists.

The new Academy, now being in the progress of erection, promises to be one of the finest—perhaps the most original edifice in the City. Its exterior architecture and cost of its construction, lead us to expect that it is built expressly to stand for centuries, and therefore we naturally believe it to be thoroughly fire-proof. Having just seen its interior, I am grieved to see therein wooden beams laid on for floors—wooden, of course—and I fear a wooden roof will be put on—a climax of the false notions of economy, while the elaborate finish of the exterior walls indicates a disregard for cost as regards their materials and ornaments.

Thousands of dollars have been contributed by our generous fellow-citizens toward the erection of a beautiful temple of art, and must they (the donors) see combustible materials introduced to the interior so as to invite a conflagration, thus bringing their generosity to naught? So far as it concerns the building when destroyed by fire, insurance will no doubt cover the loss, and may fetch dollars to the owners of the burnt productions of art on exhibition—for example, Cole's "Voyage of Life," Stuart's masterpieces and Crawford's statues—but it cannot restore them to the artist-world.

As the building has not yet made much progress toward completion, I hope the officers of the Academy will perceive the egregious folly of saving a few cents by using cheap and perishable materials for the interior, while they are lavishing dollars on the rich marble ornaments, statues and bas relievos on the exterior walls, and have sufficient time to substitute metallic beams, rafters and roof, and artificial stone floors, which will require a few more thousand dollars to pay for.

RAPHAEL PALETTE.

INSIDE VIEWS OF DIXIE.

BY THE NORTHERN SPY.

DUFF GREEN.

I met Gen. DUFF GREEN, the old Washington editor and printer, whom everybody knows, or has heard tell of, at Richmond, in the Fall of 1862. He was then at open war with Mr. Secretary MEMMINGER, and was ready to "buttonhole" any one, from the private to the President, who could stand the "bore" of his famous scheme for the development of the South; the perpetual regulation of the treasury and the continuation of the war. But these little things were mere incidents in the General's plans. The great inducement and centre of attraction were the golden promises the scheme presented, and the immense fortunes it held forth to those who were lucky enough to obtain shares in the enterprise.

But before unfolding the grand programme we must refer to DUFF GREEN'S connection with the slaveholders' conspiracy, and his belief in the Utopian dreams of their visionary speculations. We do not write this little sketch as an extravaganza; what we say is literally true. Gen. GREEN, perhaps, is not a type of the Southern "fire-eater," but we cannot select a specimen who represents more fairly the infatuated and impractical theorists of the South: those proud men, who had no patience to learn the natural laws of life and society in the school of reason and duty, but who are forced to the task by the rod of chastisement and bitter experience.

No man is better informed than DUFF GREEN, in all the secrets and mysteries of the Secession School. Though a Kentuckian by birth, in principle and adoption he is a South Carolinian, and the propaganda of Charleston has been his *Alma Mater*. He is a disciple of CALHOUN, and a worshiper of the great Nullifier. To a son of that original Secessionist he has given a daughter in marriage, and the ties that link his actions and destinies with the Southern rebellion are those of life-long labors, and the devotion of a massive, though perverted intellect.

At the most brilliant and promising period in the short-lived ascendency of the Confederate cause, when MCCLELLAN fled from before the rebel capital, when the Army of the Potomac was sacrificed, I was favored, if I may not say, bored, by the General, with a personal sketch of his life.

He boastingly declared, with an exultant enthusiasm, that for thirty years he had labored incessantly for the realization of the glorious supremacy which the men of the South were now vindicating before the world. No man, he said, had done more, and but few as much as he, to prepare the Southern mind for the crisis, or pave the way for younger men to demonstrate the valor and wisdom of his people; for the full and free development of the institutions of his country, and the utilization of her magnificent resources to her own individual good. The patience and persistence that had planned and plotted, and worked, for nearly half a century, had no parallel in the world, and proved beyond contravention, the wisdom, policy, and statesmanship of Southern men. The teachings and instructions of JOHN C. CALHOUN has been kept as steadily in view, by his disciples, as the policy of PETER the Great by the Imperial House of the Czars. He ridiculed the innocent confidence of the Democracy of the North, and tauntingly boasted their betrayal as a capital stroke of policy, which shifted the burden of aggression and agitation, or the initiation of secession, from the Confederate conspirators to the shoulders of the martyred Abolitionist; and moreover, divided the people of the North, in their efforts to maintain their independence, or preserve their Government. Heaven, he said, had manifestly favored their designs and blessed their efforts to found a patriarchal government and society in the beautiful and bountiful land of the South. He went back to the days of Abraham the first, on the plains of Chaldea, and cited the degeneration of society and the perversion of liberty to its climax, under ABRAHAM the second at Washington. The days of the Patriarchs were to be revived, and the slave masters of the South were to found an Elysium on earth, which should be the forerunner of the coming millenium. His pictures of the relations of master and slave, labor and capital, the rich and the poor, were striking and original; too fanciful to be true, but too true to be realized by ambitious and selfish men. The wise, benevolent and intelligent master should properly direct and realize the labor of the poor and the ignorant. The economy of labor should be controlled by the highest intelligence, that the one might profit by the other. The serf, or the slave, would have neither trouble nor care, but eat and sleep and work, without any anxious thought to perplex his dull and uncultivated brain. There would be no strikes, no bread riots, and no constant war between labor and capital. The old man was enthusiastic, and might have occupied all my available time with a continuation of such trash, when I ventured to suggest, by way of parenthesis: "But the danger of insurrection, Sir!" "O! those cursed Yankees," he cried; "they will not let us do as we wish, but insist on doing everything for us in their own everlasting way! But Heaven now vouchsafes us justice, and at last the hour of our redemption is come. Look at the means by which this great revolution has been brought about. Have we not been guided by Providence in all our undertakings, and have not the disciples of CALHOUN prospered beyond the possibilities of mere human will? The movement began in Charleston. A few proscribed men determined, in the face of a frowning world, to set an example of perseverance for posterity, and accomplish a task beyond all the labors of Hercules. Behold how they have succeeded! To-day see a united South. All the State Governments of the South, with one or two exceptions, are in the hands of South Carolinians, and all are unwavering Secessionists. When the time of our probation arrived we controlled the General Government; and were not only able to effect a powerful combination, without opposition, but we sowed discord among our enemies and crippled their means of offence. And, Sir, can we doubt the justice of Heaven, or fail to recognize the hand of God in directing our affairs to the present hour? Compare the wisdom of our intellectual President with the profound ignorance of the man whom the people of the North have elevated to power. Their Government has been placed in the hands of a man who knows nothing of statesmanship and less of war. Compare, Sir, the magnificent strategy and military genius of our incomparable LEE, with the boasted Napoleonisms of MCCLELLAN: or place a parallel, if you can, between our soldiers and the laboring mobs of the North. We command the power of the world, temporal and commercial, and would be untrue to ourselves, and neglectful of Providence, did we not avail ourselves of the blessings bestowed upon us. Answer me, sir! are not those facts self-evident?"

"There is always a right and a wrong, Sir," I replied, "in wars like this. The devil aids one, while we must hope that God directs the other; and we cannot, as Christians, doubt but that the good will come uppermost, and the right will triumph in the end. I, too, think it was a most fortunate thing that the people of the North elevated a man from their ranks to guide their destinies."

The sanguine old man, however, could not wait for the good time coming, in faith and patience, when the cruel wars should be over, and the South regenerated. He anticipated the day, and was now deep in the labyrinths of one of the grandest schemes that ever dazzled the eyes of the speculator since the bursting of the "Mississippi bubble."

Shrewd and keen as the old editor was in the sanctum, or with the pen, and with all the tact and discernment of the self-made man, Don Quixotte never attempted more ridiculous adventures than DUFF GREEN contemplated and attempted in financial and speculative projects. He was the most impractical of all men, when out of his element. The greatest "sky-scraper" that ever projected a horoscope.

To me his plans were carefully unfolded, and great perspective inducements were offered, if I would become his Bercules, to merely clean the stables for a commencement. I did not promise, but listened attentively, and subsequently availed myself of his influences in espying the weakness of the South. The General's plan was first to establish National Banks throughout the South, with the centre, or parent Bank, at Dalton, Geo., near his own home; and for this purpose, he obtained a charter from the State of Georgia, allowing him to issue half a million of bank notes, on a credit of one million of Confederate bonds. This part of the design was suggested by our own system of National Banks; but General GREEN could not obtain a more favorable charter than one allowing the issue of one for two; he relied, however, on time to remedy the evil.

Two hundred thousand dollars in bonds were subscribed to the new bank, and the notes or plates were engraved, and this, I believe, is about as far as that part of the plan progressed. The General hoped to establish one of his banks in each town and city, with an aggregate capital of one hundred millions of dollars, on which the stockholders should realize twenty-one per cent., or seven per cent. interest on the bonds, and fourteen per cent. on all banking operations. The branch banks were to pay the parent bank one per cent. on all net profits. This was for the General's private emolument. In connection with this banking system, a large manufacturing interest was to be supported for the manufacturing of iron, machinery, &c., by the moneyed influence of the banks—but independent in operation and control. To put this part of the grand scheme under way, the General bought and started an iron establishment near Jonesboro, Tennessee. But he did not stop here. A charter was obtained for a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi through Texas to the Gulf of California, with a grant of 10,000 acres of land to every mile of road, and negotiations were put on foot in Scotland for shepherds to cultivate sheep on the line of the road. He speculated that 1,000 sheep could be sustained on every thousand acres, and that each one would realize $3 per annum, or, after paying all expenses, $1 profit. Three thousand dollars per mile from sheep!

DUFF GREEN, though seventy years old, was earnestly engaged in this enterprise, and mortgaged his home to accomplish it. He would put to shame the labors of the fabled hero, and attempted more, with one foot in the grave, than the wildest speculators, or the most enterprizing, ever dremed of—the organization of a vast system of national currency from the financial chaos of Southern bankruptcy; the development of the industrial resources of a people ignorant of every mechanical or scientific principle; the building of a railroad to the Pacific, when the available labor of the country could not produce bread. We will say nothing of the development of Texas and New-Mexico in the sheep question. Yet he attempted to accomplish all this, and accumulate a princely fortune, as well as to sustain and carry on a "little war" with the Yankees!

We give these facts, not for their individual importance, but because the visionary old gentleman was not singular in his magnificent ideas of Southern greatness and future prosperity. The delusive dreams of the fire-eaters were not all after the fashion of his. He shaped his fancies from the practical examples he had witnessed so often in the North, and in Europe; but all were equally wild and impractical. These superior beings would achieve the most wonderful revolutions in nature and art, and accomplish the impossibilities of ordinary mortals, by the talismanic magic of secession!

To accomplish those mighty revolutions in the early history of the infant Empire, Gen. GREEN mortgaged his home near Dalton in the sum of $60,000, to the Confederate Government, under a law to encourage the manufacturing of iron, which granted aid to half the security, and received a special requisition on the Treasury for $30,000. On the strength of this capital, land was to be purchased, furnaces erected, rolling-mills built, armories established, and vast supplies of munitions of war furnished the government.

There were serious difficulties, however, to overcome, in starting so large a business on so small a scale, as our iron men will smilingly acknowledge. But the first difficulty, though a serious one to any less persevering man than DUFF GREEN, was triumphantly overcome—it was in the General's line.

His order on the Treasury was marked "special," but when presented, he was informed that his turn would not come inside of three months; it would occupy the Secretary at least that time to sign the special requisitions which were in advance of him. This would be a fatal delay, and might ruin the best interests of the Confederacy. It could not be thought of, and he made a persistent, though gentlemanly, effort to see the "Great invisible," but was politely and positively informed that it was impossible.

Nothing seemed impossible to the man who had stormed his way in the battle of life from a poor, friendless boy to a proud position among giants. The mysterious door opened to the imperious will of the old Washington editor, who had stood face to face with JACKSON and CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER, and the stern old man stood in the haughty presence of that wonderful Confederate genii, who had made money as plentiful in the South as leaves in Valambrosa.

MEMMINGER (with a haughty air)—Who are you, Sir?

DUFF (proudly)—I am *General* DUFF GREEN, of Georgia, Sir.

MEM. (insultingly)—Did you not see the notice at my door, Sir?

DUFF (excited)—I am an important Government contractor. My business will not admit of delay. I wish you to sign a special requisition in my favor, Sir?

MEM. (nodding at the door)—You are answered, Sir!

DUFF—I wish, moreover, to inform you, Sir, that you shall not obstruct the war, and impede the business of the country; and I assure you, Sir, if you cannot sign those requisitions yourself, it will afford me great pleasure in trying to get you some assistance, Sir.

MEM.—This is my office, Sir. I request you to leave it.

DUFF—I deny it, Sir! It is not your office. It belongs to the people, whose unfaithful servant you are, and I, as one of them, demand that you shall do your duty, Sir!

At this moment, a lady of refined manners and appearance, but of the most sad expression, and dressed in deep mourning, seeing the door open, entered, and respectfully offered the Secretary a paper; but he, irritated and perhaps unguarded, demanded, in an abrupt and most ungentlemanly manner: "Did you not see the notice at my door, Madam?" (*Private, no admittance.*) And then, most unceremoniously, indeed, ordered her out. The lady, astonished and confounded by this rude and unexpected rebuff, turned to go, when the gallant old man offered her his arm and assistance, saying, in a threatening tone:

"You shall have redress, Madam. I will see that Mr. Secretary shall not insult ladies with impunity or treat gentleman with disrespect, or the people shall know it. He shall do his duty, Madam, or somebody else shall do it for him."

Gen. GREEN went to MEMMINGER'S master, Mr. President DAVIS, who dreaded the old man's tongue as much as his pen, and the result was that the poor fellow was forced to sign the order, *nolens volens*.

I know nothing further of the lady's case, but presume Gen. DUFF GREEN, of Georgia, redeemed his promise in this case.

The matter, however, did not end here. The poor Secretary of the Treasury turned the able old editor from a passive to an active enemy; and many were the unkind thrusts he received from that sharp and cutting pen. The Treasury had legitimate troubles enough of its own to bear, without carrying on its shoulders such an incubus as the old Washington printer and editor.

In a short time a grand new scheme of finance was concocted, having a "legal tender" clause, a national banking system, a new currency, large taxation, and low rates of interest on bonds. He argued that the proper policy was to gather as much as possible from taxation; to issue legal tender notes to the extent of the surplus wants of the Government, and bonds according to the wants of the people—and the notes convertible into bonds at pleasure, and the bonds convertible into notes when required. If bonds were more valuable than notes, then the notes would run into bonds; and *per contra*, if the notes were more valuable than bonds. He added a long and profound dissertation on the nature of finance, and furnished the most convincing proof by facts and figures that his (Gen. GREEN'S) scheme would save more money to the Treasury in the space of sixty years than could be hauled, if represented in silver, by a train of four-horse wagons reaching around the world!

Private and officer, Senator and President, were "button-holed" on the subject, and indefatigable were his efforts to promulgate *correct* ideas of money matters; but even the indomitable General found it impossible to beat the mysteries of financial measures into the fiery brain of Mars.

Provided with thirty thousand dollars, the General started off to commence business; and, before reaching his home in Georgia, had concluded the purchase of an old and dilapidated charcoal furnace, on the Nollechucky, near Jonesboro', in East Tennessee. The works were rude and primitive in style, and would cost more to put in order than to rebuild; the establishment had been in operation nearly forty years, and the property was nearly destitute of timber—that which was accessible was nearly ten miles distant. For business purposes, the property would be ruinous as a gift; but the General gave one hundred thousand dollars for it—ten thousand down, and the remainder on time, to be paid out of the profits, which never came. Yet, on the strength of the profits to be realized from this establishment, which he placed under the management of a connection, who had never before seen a furnace in blast, the General had laid out and commenced his new stacks here, and made examinations, estimates and plans for the erection of six furnaces on the Ten Island Shoals of the Coosa, in connection with a rolling-mill, coal mines, &c. He also started an armory at Dalton, and was preparing to operate a foundry for the production of cannon, and shot and shell. Yet, we must here remark that the bank was in reserve, but unfortunately, that enterprise hung fire, or could not come to the support of its auxiliaries in time, which, we may intimate, indicated bad generalship. Under his contract with the Government, the General could employ as exempts all conscripts who had not been enrolled for the army, and soon gathered a large force of East Tennesseeans, whom he guaranteed, through the public prints, to protect and defend. All went on swimmingly for a time, but finding that private parties would give him forty cents a pound for his iron, while the contract price only ranged from ten to fifteen cents, which would not pay cost, the Government got but little, if any; and the consequence was that the conscript officers paid him a visit, shot one of his foremen dead at his post, and scattered the remainder to the mountains. Women and children were put to cut green wood to keep the furnace in blast, while the General went to war with the Prevost-Marshal and the conscript officers at Knoxville.

The last time I saw the General he was at Richmond, lobbying Congress for damages to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars—not resulting from the public enemy, but from the arbitrary acts of his own people. Since then BURNSIDE has paid him a visit, and seriously interrupted his plans and operations, while GRANT has made Dalton too prominent a place for the parent bank. DUFF GREEN'S confidence in his country's destiny was sadly shaken. MEMMINGER he despised; DAVIS lent a dull ear to his financial measures, and would not aid in his claims for damages; while BRAGG allowed the enemy to break in and destroy all the golden dreams he had so fondly hoped to realize. His wise counsels were neglected, his projects rejected, and his efforts fell fruitless for the want of protection. He had lost his property, was driven from his home, and was insulted and ruined by those whom he regarded as friends. It was but a poor reward for thirty years of toil; and, perhaps, too little for thirty years of conspiracy and treason. He may now doubt on which side the good or the evil predominates.

WASHINGTON, April, 1864. S. H. D.

The Knickerbocker Kitchen.

Among the attractions of the late Metropolitan Fair, so successful in its results, and so honorable to the ladies who devoted themselves through long weeks of toil and anxiety to its work, this department deserves to be especially mentioned. Besides contributing largely to the receipts of the general treasury, it had a moral influence in reminding us in the midst of the startling extravagance of the day, of the frugal habits of the early fathers of this City. It was at once gratifying and surprising to see how old and young, from day to day, repeated their visits to the apartments to partake of the primitive fare administered by the ladies in attendance, and to view the simple articles of household use from which have sprung the more costly and familiar decorations of our modern parlors and dining-rooms. Thus while the great object of Christian charity was promoted, it bound in stronger ties of kindred and patriotism, the descendants of the early fathers of the City, and taught them a lesson in this season of sacrifice to the country which, it may be hoped, will not pass unheeded.

It was a happy thought to gather there the portraits of the venerable men and women of the former times, and a more interesting gallery of historical import has, perhaps, never been exhibited in this City. Among other portraits of men conspicuous in their day were these of John Jay, *clarum et venerabile nomen*; Col. Marinus Willet, the hero of Oriskany; Gen. Matthew Clarkson, Col. Rutgers, Judge Benson, Rev. Dr. Livingston, Gov. Colden, Gov. Stuyvesant, with the Lawrences, the Delanceys, the Izards, the Vanderbilts, the Millers, the Beekmans and other worthies, kindly furnished by their descendants to adorn the apartment; to preside over the festival, and remind us in the words of the motto, adopted by the ladies of the committee, from the Dutch version of the Bible:

"Gedenkt-aen-de-dagen-van-ouds."
To ponder upon the days of old.

HUGUENOT.

The London Club Coffee.

REMOVAL.—The Depot of this Coffee is removed to No. 48 CORTLANDT-ST., one door from the corner of Greenwich-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Universal Hat Store,

representing all the latest Fashions of the Old World, and the New, in
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S BUSINESS HATS,
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,
is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and
SUCH A STORE IS GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Heads of families who wish to learn in half an hour what
THE WORLD IS WEARING
in the way of outdoor Head-dresses, should at once
GO THERE,
for everything in the line that a fashionable and tasteful family could desire is comprised in the superb and elegant Stock.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

We would call attention to the large sale of Building Material, Gas and Water Pipes, &c., Furs, Robes, Household Furniture, to be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at the Metropolitan Fair Buildings, 14th-st., on MONDAY, May 2, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Fire and Burglars!!!

The Alum Patent Safe affords perfect security against fire and burglars, and is warranted to be entirely free from dampness. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday night, April 28, EDWIN R. ALDRICH, recently of Brooklyn, in the 38th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAIRD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, April 29, Mrs. FERMINE O. A. BAIRD, widow of the late Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock, and, returning, leaves Yonkers at 4¾ P. M.

BACHE.—On Saturday, April 30, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Schmidt, HELENA BACHE, relict of the late Samuel Patterson.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BELLONI.—At Harlem, on Thursday, April 28, of typhoid pneumonia, LOUIS J. BELLONI, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 2d-av. and 116th-st., Harlem, on Monday, May 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Services at the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av. and 121st st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BLANCARD.—On Saturday, April 30, at his residence, No. 58 East 20th st., HYPPOLITE BLANCARD.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COEN.—The remains of the late Mrs. MARY COEN, late of Athenry, County Galway, Ireland, aged 68 years, will be removed for interment from St. Patrick's Cathedral, after requiem mass, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her son-in law, Thomas Clesham, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral.

JOHNSON.—At Washington, on Tuesday, April 26, after an illness of 3 days, FINLY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, Md.

KEITH.—At No. 44 Union-square, on Friday, April 29, from injuries received at Batchelor's Creek, N. C., C. CLARENCE T. KEITH, late Lieutenant in the U. S. Signal Corps, aged 22 years and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

KING.—On Friday evening, April 29, HELEN SHELTON, daughter of Peter V. and Eliza A. King, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Monday, May 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PROBASCO.—On Saturday morning, Miss SARAH PROBASCO, aged 77 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 147 East 39th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Washington, N. J., for interment.

RANSOM.—On Saturday morning, April 30, after a short illness, DANIEL RANSOM, of the firm of W. A. Ransom & Co., aged 51 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, J. H. Ransom and W. A. Ransom, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 21st-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROOME.—On Thursday, April 28, FRANCES OAKLEY ROOME, aged 5 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Smith, Jr., No. 276 West 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VOSE.—On Saturday, April 30, at 6½ o'clock P. M., RICHARD HENRY, son of James B. and Louisa J. Vose, aged 2 years, 8 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

WINES.—At Greenport, Long Island, on Friday, April 29, WILLIAM WINES, Esq., aged 73 years.

Funeral services on Monday, on the arrival of the train.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 393.—April 30, 1864.
27, 69, 38, 52, 49, 68, 46, 39, 76, 28, 19, 55, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 394.—April 30, 1864.
73, 53, 47, 24, 74, 33, 43, 29, 55, 7, 69, 72, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 207—April 30, 1864.
77, 13, 15, 9, 60, 30, 26, 58, 55, 48, 14, 54, 10.
CLASS 208—April 30, 1864.
28, 10, 68, 47, 75, 74, 30, 26, 77, 54, 61, 35, 31.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

WHEN WILL ST. DOMINGO ARRIVE?
IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO!
ST. DOMINGO HAS ARRIVED,
and the
PUBLIC RECEPTION
tendered has been accepted.
THE CELEBRATED
X,
XX AND XXX
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE,
now universally used,
can be obtained of all
RESPECTABLE GROCERS,
and at the Mills,
NO. 200 FULTON, AND NO. 42 DEY STS.,
NEW-YORK.
This coffee is prepared from fine St. Domingo coffee, and other healthy ingredients, and free from all deleterious substances, and is offered to the trade at 22, 29 and 36 cents per pound, in bulk, or 1 cent additional in one pound tinfoil wrappers.
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY MONDAY, May 2, 1864.
All the Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' STRAW, HAIR and CACTUS BONNETS and BLOOMERS.
Also, Boys' and Infants' HATS and CAPS!
BONNET RIBBONS,
EVERY COLOR, SHADE and WIDTH!!
Also, PLAID RIBBONS!!
MILLINERY SILKS!
PLAID SILK VELVETS!
MILLINERY LACES!
NEW STYLES IN FRENCH FLOWERS!!
STRAW, BUGLE and BEAD ORNAMENTS!
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES!!
FROM AUCTION, BARGAINS in EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 68 ALLEN-ST.
(Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Challies, Crepe de Chine, Grenadines, Organdies, Embroidered Mohairs, Bareges, Jaconets, Paris Prints, Alpacas, &c., &c.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand st.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Latest Paris designs, a full assortment,
AT OLD PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And at Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES
constantly on hand, at
J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
FOR THIS WEEK.
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, from $1 up.
ALSO,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, from $1 25 up.
ALSO,
REAL LYONS TAFFATAS, (from Marseilles,) from $1 50, upward.
RICH GROS GRAIN SILKS, without lustre, from $1 50, upward.
TAFFETAS DE LYON—very rich and heavy, from $2, upward.
ALSO,
STRIPED AND PLAID FOULARDS, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.
ALSO,
PLAIN SILKS, (from auction,) at 10s. to 12s.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, at 8s. and 9s.
CHENE SILKS, (just received,) at 12s.
Ladies will find the present week the very best time to purchase, as silk goods will be much higher before another month.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. NO. 20.

At a special meeting of Washington Engine Company No. 20, held at their house on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with feelings of heartfelt regret the death of our late companion and brother member, JOHN KENNEFICK; and

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God, in thus removing from our midst, and from the cares and troubles of this life, one who, while living, cast a genial glow around the social circle, and was a shining ornament to his young manhood: be it

Resolved, That while acknowledging the will of the Supreme Power above, and while bowing in all humility and meekness to His wishes, we cannot forego this opportunity of expressing our sentiments of profound regret at the decease of our late companion

Resolved, That in the demise of our late associate, JOHN KENNEFICK, we have lost a warm, generous, and noble-hearted friend; the Department a young, ardent, and ever-ready fireman; and the community in general a law-abiding, promising and exemplary citizen; one who, as a friend and companion, deservedly won the esteem and admiration of all who came in contact with him. May God, in the exercise of His divine clemency, have mercy on him.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of the deceased, we tender our heartfelt sympathies; and trust they will look to "Him who noteth the sparrow's fall" for strength to sustain them in this their hour of trial and sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in full in the New-York *Leader*, *New-York Times*, and *Sunday Mercury*, and that they be entered in the minutes of our company; and also, that a copy, duly authenticated, be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning; and also that the house be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. E. NELIGAN,
PETER SMITH, } Committee.
JOHN CONNER,
JAMES WHELAN, Chairman.

M. MEEHAN, Secretary.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH edifice of the Elm-place Congregational Church, (Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor,) will take place TO-MORROW. Discourse in the MORNING by Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.; in the AFTERNOON by the Pastor, and in the EVENING by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D. Other eminent clergymen will also be present and assist in the services. Service in the morning will commence at 10½; in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE SOCIETY MINISTERED UNTO BY Rev. FRED. L. H. WILLIS, has removed from Clinton Hall to Ebbitt Hall, near the corner of 33d-st. and Broadway, accessible by all the lines of cars. Subjects for SUNDAY, May 1: Morning, at 10½—*A Mayday Discourse.* Evening, at 7½, closing lecture of the series on the Spiritualism of All the Ages. Subject—*A Narration of Personal Experience.* Seats free. The public invited.

OPENING SERVICES.—A LARGE AND commodious hall has been purchased and fitted up on the corner of 3d-av. and 70th-st., for the accommodation of the M. E. Missionary Sunday School, and will be opened by appropriate services on SABBATH, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. A. M. HOUGH, of Lexington-av. M. E. Church, will preach. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET HEDDING M. E. Church, between 2d and 1st avs. Rev. W. L. THORNTON, M. A., Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference to the Methodist Annual Conference of the United States, will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS. Seats free.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry."—The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Mode of the Early Preaching of the Gospel.* Christians are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; Sacrament after morning service; Prayer-meeting at 6½. Preaching at 7½ in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. KELLOR. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Union prayer-meeting every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sabbath school and children's meeting at 2 o'clock P. M.; day school, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; prayer meeting, 7½ Tuesday evening. Homes wanted for two girls 10 years old. Anniversary in the Academy of Music TUESDAY EVENING, May 10.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF BENJAMIN R. BARLOW, late Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, will be preached on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Preaching in the Evening at 7½, by the Pastor on *The Bible, its Divine Adaptation.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School connected with the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st., will be held in the church on SABBATH AFTERNOON at half-past 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON.

UNION COMMISSION.—THOSE INTERESTed in the organization of a Commission to unionize the South, by charitable, ministerial, educational and emigrational appliances, are invited to a meeting in Cooper Institute, May 12, at 3 P. M., when addresses may be expected.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9TH-av., corner of 31st-st.—Rev. THOS. STREET having accepted a call to the Pastorate of this church, will enter on his labors next Lord's Day, May 1. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and administering the Lord's Supper in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the eighth anniversary of the opening of the church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½, on the *Tendency and Importance of Brotherly Love*, and at 7½ P. M.; subject, *Can these Dry Bones Live?* Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Predicted Career and Final Destiny of the Last Politico-moral Confederacy of Nations, etc.* Services 7½ o'clock.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER WILL preach the last sermon in the course of "Practical Sermons," in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 7th av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The New Church the True Church.* This will be the 18th of the series on *Christian Union.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of St. Matthias.—Service in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½; sermon by the Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D. MORNING service at 10½, in the Hall northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

ATTORNEY-ST. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. WOLF, late Chaplain in the army, will preach; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*Is Saul also Among the Prophets?*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; all who are interested to hear on the great *Life Theme*, are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE. Sacrament at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Seats free; all are cordially invited.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion Church, of the Second Advent, will preach on *The Impending Judgment*, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. THORNTON, delegate to the General Conference from the British Conference; and at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL Church, soon to enter their new chapel, still worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DEliver a lecture on the subject, *Why I am a Universalist*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH (EVANGELICAL ADVENT).—TO-MORROW will be the last Sunday at No. 95 6th-av., prior to removal to new place of worship. Friends of the cause are earnestly requested to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be divine services in this church, on SUNDAY, May 1, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Immortality Through Christ.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will endeavor to show that Rev. CHAS. BEECHER, in his late work, "Redeemer and Redeemed," concedes all that is essential to Universalism.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Those who visit this school once are always desirous to do so again.

FLEET-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Wisdom of God*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., on *The Trial and the Triumph of Daniel.*

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Pastorate will be observed in his Church in 13th st., on SABBATH, May 1. A memorial sermon will be preached in the morning and one in the evening, on *The Flight of Time.*

AN EARLY SERVICE IS HELD EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. It consists of the full morning service, with a sermon.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-Street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on *The End of Religious Controversy.*

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Miss ABIGAIL MUSSEY will preach on SUNDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Sufferings of Christ and the Glory to Follow.*

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. J. H. McILVAIN, D. D., OF Princeton, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., (Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor,) on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of Rutgers' Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL, CORNER Prince and Thompson sts.—Services in this Chapel, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

STAGE NOTICE.—THE FARE ON THE FOLlowing stage lines will be reduced to the old price, six cents, on and after Monday, May 2: Broadway and 5th-av. line; Broadway and 23d-st. and 9th-av. line; Broadway and 6th-av. line; Madison-av. line.
CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO. LINES.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 30, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s,R.	106
1,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.S	111
5,000	do	111½
20,000	do	111⅞
6,000	U.S. 5s.'74,C.E.	102
2,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct.&Ap.	111½
5,000	do	111
20,000	do	110¾
8,000	do	110½
22,000	U.S.6s.1-yr.C.	98¾
7,000	do	98½
4,000	Ten.S.6s '90.b10	58
5,000	do	57
10 000	Mo. State 6s	70¼
1,000	do	70½
3,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	80
20,000	Ohio & Miss C.	54½
45,000	do	54
15,000	do	53½
5,000	O. & Miss. Pr.C.	90
2,000	Erie 3d M.	118
1,000	do	119
3,000	Har. R. 2d M	100½
11,000	M.C.8sCo.1stM. Sk. Fd.B.	130
1,000	A.&T.H. In. B.	90
500	C.&N.W.1stM.	92
500	Tol.& W.2d M.	91
3,000	Chi. &R.I.Bds.	111
3,000	Clev. & Tol.S. F.	118
3,000	Cl.& Pitts.3d M.	105
5,000	Chic.&Alt. In.B	94
10,000	P.,F.W.&C. 3d.	97½
4,000	Cin.,Ham.&D.2d	110
3,000	McG.&W.1st M.	91¼
13	Bank of Com'rce.	110
10,000	Amer. Gold	180
5,000	do	179¾
13,000	do	179½
200	Canton Co. b3	45
10	Del.&H.Ca.Co	235½
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	77
1000	do b10	78
500	do	76
300	do s10	76
100	do s10	76¾
200	Amer. Coal Co	108
50	Cop'k Iron M.	13
150	do	12
7	Sixth-Av. R.	110

400	Mariposa M.Co.	34
300	do	33½
400	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	13⅜
1000	Quicksilv. Min.	70
800	do b15	70½
300	Cen. Am.Transit.	54
50	Pac. M.S. Co.	226
280	N. Y. Cen.	134½
100	do s10	134¾
300	do	134
100	do s60	133½
800	Erie R.	113¾
900	do	113½
200	do	113⅜
300	do	113¼
100	Erie R. Pr	107
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	56
100	do	55½
100	Hud. R. R	138
300	do	137½
100	do b10	137½
2500	Harlem R.	224
1250	Reading R.	135½
200	Mich. Cen. R.	141
100	do b10	141
500	M. So. & N.I. R.	97½
200	do	97
100	M. S.& N. I. G.S.	137
96	Panama R.	245
300	Ill. Cen. R. S.	127
800	do	126½
500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	111
100	do	111¼
400	do	111½
700	do b10	112
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	123¾
600	Cle & Tol. R.	147¼
25	Chi. & R. I.	114
500	do	113
200	M. & P. duC.R.	64
500	Ch. B. & Quin.	138
400	P., F. W. & C.	114½
100	do	114¼
300	do s10	114½
100	Alt. & T. H.	68
10	Chi., & N. W. Prf.	79
150	do	76
300	do	75½
50	do b10	76½
100	Han.& St.J. R.	50
200	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	62

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	179¾
500	N. Y. Central	134½
100	Erie R. s3	113½
600	do	113½
400	do s3	113½
500	do b3	113½
200	do	113½
200	Reading R. c	135¾
100	do	135¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	96½
300	do	96¾
300	M. S. & N. I.G.S.	137
100	Ill. Cen. R. s3	127
100	do	127½
200	do	127⅝
100	do c	127½
100	Copake Iron M.	12¼
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	223

200	Cl. & P.R ex-d.s3	111
100	do c	147½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	147¾
100	do s3	147
100	Chi. & R. I. R. c	113
400	P., F.W. & Chi.	114
100	do s3	114¼
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	54
300	Cumb. Coal	76
100	Cen. Coal	66
50	Quick. M. Co.	70½
100	do	70¾
200	do b3	71
200	do	71
100	Mariposa M. Co.	34
500	Q'tz HillG.M.Co.	14
500	Gold M. Co. Colr.	3¾

SATURDAY, April 30—P. M.

The price of Gold, on the actual sales, was about the same, to-day, as on Friday. As no official notice was received at the Custom-house of the Joint Resolution of Congress, raising the Duties one-half, the entries continued under the old rates, and a further large amount of Gold was paid, both on original entries and on the withdrawal of Goods from Bond. The receipts of the day for Customs are $573,000, making for the week $4,629,000; the largest business in a single week on record at the port of New-York. The Exports of Gold, to-day, were $664,625, making for the whole week $1,271,836. The market for Money is easy to the Stock Brokers; partly, because of their greatly diminished wants and their indisposition, for the moment, to enter upon new engagements for their customers.

The Stock Market of the day was generally dull at the Morning Board, at the conclusion of which a motion was made and carried to suspend the Saturday afternoon sessions until further notice. The disposition at the Board would thus seem to be to begin their half holidays on Saturday for the Summer season unusually early. The business on the Street practically closed about as early as in the Board, and no later reliable quotations could be had than the sales at the 1 o'clock Public Board:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114⅛	114¼	Mich.Central	140	135
U. S. 5-20's	111⅞	111⅞	Mich Southern	98¾	96
N. Y. Central	135	134½	Mich Guarant'd	138	137
Erie	114	113⅛	Illinois Cen	127⅛	127⅝
Erie Preferred	106½	106½	Pittsburgh	111	111¼
Hudson	139	137½	Fort Wayne	115¼	114
Pacific Mail	227	226	Rock Island	113½	113½
Harlem	220	224	Galena	124	123
Canton	45	43	Reading	136⅝	135½
Treas. Cer. new	98¾	98⅜	Quicksilver	70½	71
Toledo	147½	147½	Cum'land Coal	76½	76
Northwest	56	55	Mariposa	32	34

Mr. R. H. CORNWELL, for many years with Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, was to day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

NewYork	115	Bank of the Repub.	103
Merchants'	112	Bank of N. America	108
Commerce	110	Hanover	103
Mercantile	125	Commonwealth	102
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Chi.& N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	100
Erie 1sts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	90
Erie 3ds, '83	118¾	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts.	100
Erie 5ths, '88	116	L. & W Bds	112
Buff.N.Y.&E.1sts, '77	110	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85	120	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	110
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Harlem thirds, '68	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	130	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	117
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	124	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 1sts	115
Mich. S. seconds	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	111
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Pitts. Ft. W & C. 3ds.	97½
Ill. Central, '75	121	Chi. & Pitts	105
Al &T.H. seconds, Prf.	93	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Al. & T. H. 2ds. In.	90	Alton & G. W. 1sts.	102

The subscriptions to the 10.40 Loan at the first National Bank to-day amount to $279,800.

The imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending April 28, were $1,319,856, against $949,860 same week last year, and $993,578 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1.224	$456,210	346	$121,228	896	$331,741
Mf. of Cot'n.	391	129,753	44	13,862	332	94,629
Mf. of Silk.	338	334,173	7	8,199	132	134,226
Mf. of Flax	467	138,626	185	31,066	391	113,882
Miscellan's.	204	83,610	43	11,129	37	10,715
Total	2,624	$1,134,372	625	$185,484	1,788	$688,193
		185,484				1,134,372
Total entered		$1,319,856		Total marketed.		$1,822,565

PERVERTED HERO-WORSHIP.—The London *Daily News* makes these curious remarks *apropos* to GARIBALDI'S visit to England;

"We have to allude, as we do with infinite pain, to an act of vandalism such as we would have fain believed impossible in England. The tree planted by Gen. GARIBALDI in the Garden of the Poet Laureate, on Friday last, had two of its branches torn off during the night of Saturday. It was carefully watched by Mr. TENNYSON'S gardener until after dark, but between bedtime on Saturday and the morning of Sunday, was so mutilated that the beauty of its foliage is permanently and seriously marred. The tiny tree itself possessed previous interest of association. It was valued for the circumstances under which it had been procured and presented to Mr. TENNYSON, who has now the mortification of feeling that its crowning honor—that of being reset by GARIBALDI—has been its bane. Whilst the injuries done to this plant (*Wellingtonea gigantea*) were being pointed but to the present writer, he heard with mortification of the indecent intrusion to which Mr. TENNYSON is exposed. Strangers are found from time to time seated in his garden, peering in at his windows, wandering freely through his grounds. From the lawn in front, when conversing with his family in assumed privacy, he has, on casually looking up, discovered an enterprising British tourist taking mental notes of his conversation from the branches of a tree above. Mr. TENNYSON has been compelled to make fences, raise embankments, train foliage, and in fact half fortify his house, and in spite of all is not permitted to enjoy what any of our readers so circumstanced would expect to enjoy as a thing of course—the quiet freedom of a country home. We have given the date of this last outrage, the place of its occurrence, and a description of the thing stolen. If we cannot bring the paltry offender to justice, we shall prevent his boasting of his pilfered treasure, and it is for Mr. TENNYSON'S admirers to consider whether, for the sake of our reputation as a not uncivilized people, it be not possible to teach the album-fillers, autograph-hunters and relicmongers of Cockney drawing-rooms, that neither burglarious entrance nor felonious abstraction is a form of hero-worship consonant with the national taste."

The Fraudulent Marriage at Palmyra.

THE STORY OF A BIGAMIST.

Some days since we published a curious story regarding a man by the name of SANFORD, *alias* Gill, who succeeded in marrying a young lady in Palmyra by impersonating an officer in the Army of the Potomac, with whom she had been corresponding without ever having seen him. The *denouement* of the case is thus related by a correspondent of the Rochester *Express*, who writes under date of Lyons, April 27:

"The case of SANFORD, *alias* Gill, of which your readers have heard, was disposed of in court here today. This young fellow was indicted by the grand jury just risen, and was arraigned before the Oyer and Terminer this afternoon. He was in the first place indicted for bigamy, he having married a Miss BAIRD, at Cohoes, Albany County, some time since, under the name of Gill. To this indictment he pleaded guilty, asking for the sympathy of the court. To an indictment for marrying Miss MILLER, of Palmyra, on false pretences, he pleaded not guilty. He was at once sentenced on the first plea, and on being 'put to the question,' in the usual form, he made the following responses:

Q. What is your name?
A. I can't tell you.
Q. Where were you born?
A. In the City of New-York.
Q. What is your age?
A. As near as I can tell, about 25 years.
Q. What is your occupation?
A. A tailor by trade.
Q. Can you read and write?
A. Yes, I can read.
Q. Have you had a religious education or training?
A. Yes, I was brought up under religious people.

The Court then said: SANFORD, you have plead guilty to an indictment for bigamy. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

The prisoner: 'Not exactly why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon me, but I wish to make a few remarks respecting the ladies to whom I was married. I state to the court and to all the world, that these ladies were respectable, honest, industrious girls. The first one I married with the intention of living with her, taking care of her, and of making her my wife and making myself a home; but as the devil does sometimes enter into a man's heart, through 'misdemeanor,' or otherwise, I got to drinking; and at the same time being a deserter from the United States general service, for which I was likely to be arrested; and for that reason I fled—not because I wanted to get rid of my wife, but to get rid of the penalty for desertion, which was at that time death. I found myself in Palmyra, where, falling in with other company and soldiers, I got to drinking; and when I went to the house of Miss MILLER, I had not the least intention of marrying the girl at all. After a while, the subject was spoken of, and she said to me she believed I was the Mr. SANFORD with whom she was corresponding at Albany, and asked me if it was so, and I told her I was. At the same time she had the photograph of the original SANFORD. She asked me if I belonged to the army, and I said I did. The wedding was finally set, and we were to be married on Tuesday evening. The agreement was made on Monday, between the girl, her father, mother and sister; after this I said to her, Supposing you are marrying the wrong man, what would you say? She answered that if she was marrying a good man and an honest one, it made no difference. On Tuesday evening we were married. In so doing, I acknowledge that I did very wrong, and have brought a very respectable, honest and industrious girl into dishonor, and wish to take the whole wrong upon myself. After we were married, I said to Miss MILLER that my name was SANFORD, but of the SANFORD she talked to me about I knew nothing, at the same time I told her that I was a deserter from the army. She said she would not tell her old parents of this now; but after we had settled down and found that we were doing well she would tell them. I attended an evening religious meeting, and they asked me if I was a member of their church, and I said no; but being asked to make some remarks, I did so. I afterward told her I was going to Canandaigua to give myself up, and did so, and the Provost-Marshal took me in custody and put me in jail for ten days. The case was reported to Mr. DIVEN, and it was decided to deliver me over to the civil authorities.' In conclusion, he delivered a lecture to parents, cautioning them not to let their daughters marry a person they have known but a few days—something he intended to take home to himself if he ever hereafter got into a position where he could practice such good principles!

The Court said to the prisoner that on his own statement he had been a very vile man, destitute of any principle of honor. He had married an honest, virtuous girl, and perhaps with her knowledge and assent had enlisted in the United States army, and then deserted the service, afterward decoying a young, virtuous, respectable girl into a marriage, thereby injuring her deeply. This conduct was criminal in the highest degree, and there was nothing to mitigate his criminality. The court regretted that it could not punish him more severely. His sentence was imprisonment in the State Prison at Auburn for the term of five years—the utmost limit of the law.

SANFORD is a fair looking but evidently weak-minded young rascal, and has scarcely got his deserts for the offence for which he was sentenced—the serious injury of two young women, and it will scarcely be wise to let him loose upon society when his time of involuntary service expires.

Judge JEROME, counsel for the young woman MILLER, has procured a decree of the court, annulling the marriage with SANFORD, on proof of the previous marriage of SANFORD at Cohoes."

The Case of the Sea Bride.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

We have already published a letter from the United States Consul at Mauritius relative to the case of the bark *Sea Bride*. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the following additional particulars:

"The merchandise taken from the *Sea Bride* and brought hither in the *Sirene*, was consigned to the house of SERENDET, *pere et fils*, the principal partner in which is the Portuguese Consul-General in this Island. The said merchandise is this day released from bond, and will soon be thrown upon the market here.

A suit *in rem* for the recovery of the merchandise would have been instituted before this by the United States Consul here had he not been certified that, if defeated in the case, (as he very likely might be in a colony where one of the Supreme Judges has been known to sit upon a case in which himself was a litigant,) he might be mulcted in heavy damages, which he would have the satisfaction of paying from his own purse. It is not to be wondered at that he did not care to run this risk in addition to that of the heavy expenses of the suit. Having made, as I believe, every effort in his power to induce the authorities to interfere, though without success, he, and the other loyal Americans here are obliged to endure as best they can to see the stolen property of their countrymen sold before their eyes, knowing that they are powerless to hinder it.

The *Sea Bride* having disposed of her cargo at Foulpointe, soon after appeared at St. Marie, having the words *Hellen Hamburg* erased from her stern, and the Confederate flag flying. But as she had no papers she was ordered off by the French commandant; and at the last advices was laying in the little bay of Tingting, a short distance north of Tarnatavi, on the Malagash coast. It is unfortunate that no knowledge of her whereabouts reached here until after the departure of the *Vanderbilt*, her recapture would have been so easy and certain. The circumstances concerning her were fully known at the Cape of Good Hope, when the *Mohican* was there, and were laid before Capt. GLISSON, who was urged to proceed to Madagascar and Mauritius, but who for reasons best known to himself, peremptorily refused.

I can state on authority also, that the Consul at this port has, for the last five months, been pressing upon the attention of the Government the importance of dispatching some fast sailing men-of-war to those waters, but as yet without avail."

Soldiers' Relief Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

The report of the General Agent (JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Esq.,) of the State of New-York, for the Relief of Sick, Wounded, Furloughed and Discharged Soldiers, has just been published. It is a document of great interest and contains a vast deal of useful information. Diagrams of the principal hospitals, the Gettysburgh Cemetery, the field of Antietam, &c., accompany the report.

It states among other things that there are fifteen general hospitals at and near Philadelphia; while Pennsylvania had, in September last, twenty-five military hospitals; Maryland, twenty-two; Alexandria, seven; and Washington City, twenty-two. Many of the latter are like villages in the number of their buildings. Agencies have been established at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Army of the Potomac, Nashville, New-Orleans and Charleston. Embraced in the Department of the Philadelphia Agency, are fifteen hospitals, in which, from February 1 to December 1, 1862, three thousand five hundred and ten New-York soldiers were registered; and from July 9 to the close of the year more than three thousand were admitted; while at the date of the report one thousand and twenty remained to be cared for. In the Maryland hospitals there were at last accounts a little less than one thousand New-York soldiers—a smaller number than usual. The agent says that since he entered upon his duties more than seven thousand of our State soldiers have been spoken with; while two thousand five hundred names have been recorded. In September last there were one thousand and fifty-three of our soldiers sick in the Norfolk hospitals; but three months later the number had been reduced to eight hundred and ninety-six. The number of New-York soldiers admitted into the different hospitals at Washington from January 1 to November 30 was thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, of whom eleven thousand returned to duty, five thousand five hundred and six were absent on furlough, three hundred and twenty were discharged by reason of wounds, three hundred and thirty-one died, while four thousand one hundred and six remained in hospital and convalescent camp.

The Report contains a graphic account of the scenes on the battle-field of Gettysburgh and of the operations of the association in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded soldiers. Also a sketch of the project of a cemetery at Gettysburgh and Antietam, together with a list of New-York soldiers whose graves are identifiable on the battle-field of Antietam; also a list of the soldiers buried in the New-York State lot in the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh.

GEN. SHERMAN ON NEWSPAPERS.—Gen. SHERMAN has issued the following order at Nashville regarding newspapers:

"Notices of the arrival and departure of regiments from this city, with the strength and destination of the same, should not be published.

Letters of correspondents from the front, or from detached posts, giving the location, composition or strength of regiments, brigades, divisions, garrisons, or other military organizations, should be expurgated as far as they give such information.

Speculations as to plans of campaign and army movements should not be indulged in.

Editors are and will be held responsible for the truth and policy of publications made up from special correspondence and agencies.

Editors are and will be held responsible for the truth and policy of published extracts from other papers."

SECESSIONISM IN THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—There is a great deal of bold, out-spoken secessionism among the workmen in the armory. In some of the shops it is a common thing to hear the remark that the North has no business to be fighting the South—the South is in the right and ought to win. With regard to the battle pending in Virginia and numerous battles now matters of history but then expected, employes of the Government in this city have been heard to say that they "hoped to G—d the North would get whipped." An inspector said a day or two ago that "BANKS got pretty well used up in that Red River business and he was d—d glad of it," and another not long ago dropped the remark that he "would a d—d sight rather see LEE'S army in Washington than GRANT'S in Richmond." This is not "Democracy," or any mild type of Copperheadism, but plain, blank treason that ought not to be tolerated for a day. And it would not be tolerated from any man who said it openly on the street, yet it is comparatively common on the Government grounds and in the Government shops, and from men in Government employ. It would be reported to the officers of the armory in many cases, if the loyal men who hear it daily were not afraid of losing their own positions thereby. The commandant of the armory owes it, not only to the country but to himself, to make a thorough investigation of these facts and order the immediate discharge of men against whom this treason can be proven.—*Springfield Republican.*

MATCHES.—By the new Internal Revenue Bill matches are to be taxed one cent per box. This will be a productive source of revenue without doubt, and will be paid in sums so small that the burden will hardly be felt. To give our readers an idea of the magnitude of the business of match-making, we will give a few statistics of one of the manufacturers of this indispensable article: Mr. CARLETON, of Boston, has three factories, in which he consumes twenty cords of wood and five hundred pounds of brimstone per day. He employs two hundred girls and a number of men, (girls cannot make matches without the coöperation of men.) and on his business alone the Government will receive a revenue of $1,440 per day. At present he is selling his matches at one-third of a cent per box or bunch, so that the tax will amount to three hundred per cent. more than the cost of the article to retailers. There are many other large manufacturers of matches in Massachusetts and New-England, and many others still in other parts of the country.—*National Republican, April 28.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	May	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May	7	New-York	Southampton.
Edingburgh	May	7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May	11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May	14	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	May	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May	28	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	June	11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June	25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July	9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July	23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	April	14	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	April	16	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	April	16	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	April	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	April	19	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	April	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	April	23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April	26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May	3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	May	17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May	31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June	14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June	28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	April	30	New-York	*New-Orleans.
George Cromwell	May	7	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,

(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7-3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth.
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers. E.S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank. Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

THE NEW ISSUE OF

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan.	John Caswell.	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.

H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. R. CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, will be held at the office of the company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second THURSDAY of May next, for the election of three Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for $35 each, due 1st of November, 1863, are supposed to have been lost in transmission by mail. Series E. Nos. 4,720, 4,721, 4,722, 4,723, 4,725. The payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.

HENRY JAMES, No. 211 Pearl-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 10th May, inclusive.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of the following, viz.:

10,000 Carbine Cartridge-boxes.
10,000 Carbine Slings.
10,000 Carbine Swivels.
10,000 Sabre Belts and Plates.

The slings, swivels and sabre belts and plates are to be made in all respects, as to material, workmanship and dimensions, in strict conformity with the standard samples which can be seen at this office. The cartridge-boxes are to conform in dimensions and workmanship with the samples deposited at this Agency, and must be made from good quality, pure oak tanned leather. It is distinctly stipulated that this office is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractors, especially to examine the stock before cutting.

They are to be delivered free of expense to the United States, at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to be fully competent to execute, in their own workshops, the work proposed for.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital..........$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, JR., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B.
For re-setting curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb and guttering Little Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For regulating and grading, curb and guttering West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and East River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Greenwich-avenue; also, easterly side of Greenwich-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Seventh-avenue.
For flagging, full width, Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For filling between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues.
For rebuilding pier Number Forty-six, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:

Cavalry Trowsers.
Veteran Reserve Corps' Jackets, sky blue.
Knit Shirts.
Service Chevrons.
Mosquito Bars.
Haversacks.
Burlaps for baleing.

Samples or specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for. They will submit, with their proposals, a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed, for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letter U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide; to weigh five pounds each.
3-4 Canton Flannel.
7-8 Gray Twilled Flannel.
White Spool Cotton, No. 30 or 36.

Samples of all the above articles will be required.

Bidders must state in their proposals the prices, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures; also, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assist. Quartermaster Gen. U. S. Army.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, Va.,
April 20, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 13th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st; $140 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—FINE-BLOODED COLT, BRED IN North Carolina, 5 years old, purchased before the war. A superior saddle-horse, warranted sound and kind; may be seen at No. 92 East 22d-st., before 10 o'clock in the morning, and between 6½ and 7½ in the afternoon.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE
FOR FURNITURE,
H. G. HAEGER,
No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

FURNITURE WANTED—DOUBLE SET PARlor rosewood, and two suites chamber furniture. Give full particulars, and if chairs are stuffed backs. Address H., Box No. 2,304 Post-office.

THE TWO GENTLEMEN, OR EITHER of them, who, at the Cooper Institute, during the performance of the Davenport Brothers, on Friday evening last, asked the undersigned for his name, (which was given,) will much oblige him by sending their or his address to F. C. COOPER, No. 107 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—This house is 34 feet front and 72 feet deep, located in a beautiful part of the city, is nearly new, and the furniture of the first class and also nearly new; the first-story floors are laid in marquetry, the halls and vestibules in colored marbles; the drawing-room is finished in satinwood, the dining-room, library and hall in walnut; the doors are sliding, in rosewood, satinwood and walnut; the house is first-class in all respects; there is also in the next street a fine carriage-house, in complete order, which will be sold with the house. Inquire of WM. McGEORGE, No. 488 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SUMMER HOTEL and 30 acres of land on the east Bank of the Passaic River, 1½ miles from the Boiling Spring Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. House 100x50 feet, containing large dining-room, 3 large parlors, kitchen and servants' rooms, and 18 bed-rooms; large barns and stables, and ice-house; large garden and orchard on the premises. Rent $600 per annum, and taxes for three years. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—ON THE LINE of the Harlem Railroad, two hours from the City; one containing 60 acres, about 2½ miles from Mount Kisco, small house and good barn; the other containing 40 acres, two miles from Kensico Station, with house nearly new, and barn. Both farms are well calculated for raising cattle, and would make good milk farms. They will be sold low. Terms easy. Apply to S. G. STARR, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW first-class three-story, brown-stone, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements: hot and cold water bath, water-closets, range, furnace, &c.; situated on Carlton-av., corner DeKalb-av. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated in Poughkeepsie, just outside the city, containing between three and four acres, divided into lawn and garden. Abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and lofty shade trees. House modern built, and contains 10 rooms. Apply to J. S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house and about two acres of land, finely located, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The house is filled in with brick, heated by water furnace; has stable, &c.; fine view and very healthy location. Apply at No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT YONKERS—House and grounds, good location and view, 12 rooms, gas throughout; five minutes from depot; shade, shrubbery, &c.; in good order. Address ROOM No. 8, No. 59 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 360 West 42d-st., near 9th-av.; lot 17x98 feet; price, $7,500. Inquire of L. S. THOMAS, No. 36 Pine-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS high-stoop stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st.

TO LET.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A SHORT drive above Central Park, to let or for sale, a furnished house, containing 15 large airy rooms, gas, &c., one acre of land, beautifully shaded, fruit, large vegetable garden, fine view of Harlem River and McComb's Dam, boating, fishing, good stable; the furniture almost entirely new, piano, silver and glass, everything complete for housekeeping; access to City, Hudson River cars, seven minutes from house, stage and boat every hour. Will rent for six months or year to a private family only. Apply at No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHED cottage in the country, 18 miles from New-York, on the East River; half a mile from depot; is one of the most desirable river places within 40 miles of the City. The cottage has parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four bedrooms; a stable, gardener's house, horse, carriage, cart, harness, cow, boat, and a good garden with plenty of fruit. Rent $900. Those hiring it will have to keep the present gardener at $300 per year. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON GRAMERCY PARK TO RENT.—A medium-sized, handsome three-story brown-stone house on Gramercy Park, handsomely and completely furnished, library, pictures and ornaments generally, will be left in the house. It will only be rented to a genteel, small family. Apply to WILLIAM McGEORGE, No. 490 Broadway.

TO RENT—A 3 STORY PHILADELPHIA-BRICK house in Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs., 18.9x36, lot 109 feet; immediate possession; rent $300. Inquire at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19 New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—TWENTY ROOMS—JUST repaired—rent $900. Also, apartments, six rooms, for $20 month, very desirable for a small genteel family. Apply on the premises, No. 217 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—THE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS stand, corner Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st., opposite Jefferson Market. A light and airy basement store, sixty feet deep. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 164 East 13th-st., or 241 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, a good house and four acres of land, with barn, garden, choice fruit, &c., beautifully situated, at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy. D. H. OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

THREE LOTS TO LET—NOS. 432, 434, 436 Washington-st., between Desbrosses and Vestry sts. Inquire of DANIEL CONKLIN, next door, or of F. COPCUTT, No. 348 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON both 3d and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or o WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, AT A LOW rent to a good tenant, suitable for a plumber or many other kinds of business. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 806 NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-st., five or six rooms, with all conveniences for a small family; price $20 per month. Also, whole house, No. 215; price $900. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., A GOOD HOUSE with one acre of land and convenient stable, one mile south of the railroad depot. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 1½ Allen-st., to a small family. Inquire on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON GRAMERCY PARK TO RENT—A medium size handsome three-story brown-stone house on Gramercy Park, handsomely and completely furnished. Library, pictures and ornaments generally will be left in the house. It can only be rented to a genteel small family. Apply to WM. McGEORGE, No. 490 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFfice, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c. &c., read revised and enlarged edition of

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—1,000 standard books in half calf at half price.

10,000 magnificent photographic albums at our price.
100,000 works on liquors, wines, steam, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, scraps, prints, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—FOR SALE, in an adjoining city, an old and well-established FIRE PROOF SAFE business and Factory.

The proprietors having made sufficient to retire upon, would dispose of their establishment for its actual value, about $60,000.

Apply for one week, before 10 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., of MR. KERSHAW, At the Astor House, New-York.

$5,000 CAPITAL WANTED TO INTROduce a new and valuable invention, fully protected by letters patent. Address Box No. 5,561, Post-office, New-York.

IRON SAFES FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, at 25 per cent. less than manufacturer's prices, of Herring's, Lillie's and Valentine & Butler's make; also, two large bank safes, in store No. 82 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, from store No. 58 Water-st., On TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, At 12 o'clock, noon,

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER LE ALTAD.
152 bales Upland Cotton.
2 bales Old Bagging.
CARGO OF PRIZE SLOOP JOSEPHINE.
8 packages Sea Island Cotton.
1 package Upland Cotton.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP MARY.
$5,567 Southern Bank Bills.
FROM PRIZE STEAMER MAIL.
$657 Southern Bank Bills.
ALSO,
10,140 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.
5,490 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.

Catalogues of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

A. B. CREWS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, ETC.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 109 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the whole of the elegant and superior household furniture contained in said dwelling-house, consisting in part of extra large French plate mirrors, parlor suites in green broadcloth, sofas, chairs, lounges, marble-top tables and bureaus, secretary bed, Plympton pattern, a very superior slate-bed billiard table, superior carpets, oil-cloths, bed-room furniture, china, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

N. B.—The above sale is worthy the special attention of all who want good substantial first-class furniture. Sale peremptory. Catalogues will be ready the afternoon previous.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER AND FOURTH STREETS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:

CARROLL-PLACE (BLEECKER-ST.)—The handsome four-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 10 Carroll-place, between Thompson and Lawrence sts. Lot 28.6 by 100 feet. Possession May 1, 1864.

FOURTH AND THOMPSON STS.—The valuable lot, with the front and rear buildings thereon, southeast corner of 4th and Thompson sts. Lot 22 by 80 feet. Part of the property is rented until May, 1866, at about one thousand one hundred dollars.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, May 2,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE, from families removing, consisting of three pianos, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, mahogany parlor furniture, oak extension table, dining chairs, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bedding and kitchen furniture. Also, three secretary bookcases, painted chamber suites, &c.

MONDAY, May 2,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 72 Harrison, between Henry and Clinton sts.,

Rosewood parlor suite, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, pier glasses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 207 MERCER-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

MERCER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick front house on front of lot, and four-story brick building on rear of same, west side, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

$5,000 can remain on mortgage or be paid off.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CHANDELIERS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 74 Union-place, (4th-av. between 18th and 19th sts.,) all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt parlor suites, in blue silk reps embroidered; carved rosewood etageres, secretaries, buhl cabinets, tables and secretaries; rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; very elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich console tables, elegant walnut dining room suite, in green reps; fine marble-top buffet, pillar extension table, rich reps and lace curtains, walnut sofas, lounges and easy chairs, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, armoires a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, walnut library furniture, large hall mirror, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, oak cottage suites, elegant gilt chandeliers and fixtures, crockery and glass-ware, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, whisky, preserved meat.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, cloth and satinet trowsers, sheeting, frocks, overshirts, drawers, yards of satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas duck, nankin, calf and kip shoes, socks mattresses, blankets, seamless coats and caps, pilot cloth.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, black tape, handkerchiefs, thimbles, razor strops, shaving boxes and brushes, scrub-brushes, large, small and medium buttons, fine combs, mess pans and kettles, mustard, pepper, blacking, forks, can openers.

List at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent country seat at Newburgh, Orange County, New-York. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE, }

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—DUDLEY'S AND SIDDEL'S Groves, and Woodbridge Park to let, for excursion parties. Apply to R. V. BONNELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 159 Front-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE—SIX SEATS, IN good order, for sale for want of use, cheap, at KEELER'S stable, No. 55 West 30th-st., one door from 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 10, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows, viz: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph, }

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, May 2, 1864.

First National Bank of Jersey City, Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Messrs. O'BRIEN BROTHERS, bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this Bank.

M. SANDFORD, Cashier. J. S. FOX, President.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{ L. S. } (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,

Two of the persons named in the articles of association.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 69 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B OGDEN, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired. STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF vault owners of the New-York City Marble Cemetery (2d-st.) for the purpose of electing five trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Messrs. E. TREADWELL'S SONS, Nos. 338 and 340 Washington-st., corner Harrison, on MONDAY next, May 2, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. ANSON BAKER, Sec.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK. The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons due 1st May next on the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York. F. H. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE—$10,000, FIRST MORTGAGE ON improved property in first-class location near 5th-av., having five years to run, with good bondsman, bearing 5 per cent. interest. WM. HURRY, No. 69 William-st.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 200 Broadway—will remove to No. 19 Wall-st. May 1—continue to deal in specie, uncurrent money, Southern bank notes and Government securities.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST MAY NEXT, on Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, (J. F. D. Lanier, trustee) will be paid by us on presentation. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED to pay cash for University Bonds of the State of Minnesota. R. B. GRAVES, No. 153 Chambers-st., N.Y.

SIX SHARES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS.
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy $100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy .. $200
When enlisting for Marine Corps $300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—FAMILIES breaking up housekeeping or changing their residences, or any person having books, pamphlets or newspapers to spare, will greatly benefit the soldiers in hospital by sending them to the Women's Central Association for Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees by his new system of handtraining to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling and give to every pupil an easy, graceful and rapid style.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Ivison's No. 48 Walker-st. JAS. SEDGWICK, M.A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

PARENTS WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD School, on moderate terms, will do well to address the PRINCIPAL, Keyport Academy, Keyport, N. J

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL REceive special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER—A LADY WANTED, to instruct, in a private family, where board will be considered an equivalent. Call at WARD SCHOOL No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching the English branches and music, a situation in a school or family. Address RUTH, Post-office Box No. 39, East Hampton, Mass.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

Parties who have loaned gas fixtures for use during the fair, are requested to take them away by SATURDAY, 30th April, as there will be an auction sale of all fixtures remaining in the buildings, on MONDAY, 2d May.
EDWARD DELANO, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES who have contributions of money in hand, or to be collected, are respectfully requested to make their returns to this department without delay.

All persons having bills against the Metropolitan Fair are requested to present them authenticated by the committees ordering the expenditures, at as early a day as possible, as it is desirable to close up the accounts of the fair. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children of any age; City references. Apply at No. 32 University-place, on Monday.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN AS A COACHman, who is thoroughly capable in the management and care of horses, and is a careful driver, willing to make himself useful; no objection to a colored man, with good, reliable recommendations. Apply to No. 50 Union-square, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITER and footman who understands his business well, and can bring good City references; also, a boy from 16 to 18 years old to assist in doing the work in the house. Apply to No. 109 5th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, FRENCH, GERman or English. She must understand hairdressing and dressmaking, and be willing to remain in the country until November. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 18 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A FARMER, A MARRIED MAN with few or no incumbrances. Apply at No. 234 Front-st., New-York, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mill, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address W. H. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE, A LAD from 14 to 17 years of age. One that is willing to do boy's work and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 515 Post-office.

WANTED—A PORTER, WITH GOOD RECOMmendations, at Sweeny's Hotel. Call in the forenoon.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS, English or German; wages $9; City reference. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of H. A. MILLER & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE A. MILLER,
JONA. MYERS.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business under the firm name of H. A. MILLER & CO.

HORACE A. MILLER,
ALBERT A. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE FIRM OF MAXWELL & CO. IS this day dissolved, by limitation.

G. L. MAXWELL,
W. K. MARSTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF DE WALDEN'S THRILLING DRAMA,
POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE,
POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE,

founded on Trowbridge's popular novel, "CUDJO'S CAVE," with characteristic scenery, appropriate costumes, splendid music and STARTLING EFFECTS.

Pomp, a slave .... E. F. Taylor
Cudjo, an escaped contraband .... W. L. Jamieson
Toby, a venerable African .... Mr. Hadaway
Carl Minnerich, a Dutch lad .... Miss Allord
Virginia Villars .... Mrs. J. J. Prior

Supported by the entire company.

ACT 1.—Mr. Villars' Home; The Plantation; La Topsique Dance, by Mr. S. Rainford, of Hooley's Minstrels.

ACT 2.—Cudjo's Cave; Pomp, a Fugitive; The Prophecy—"This continent is about to shake till the last chain of the last slave is shaken off, and the sin is punished, and God says, 'It is enough.'"

ACT 3—Pass in Cumberland Mountains; Carl and Toby prisoners.

ACT 4.—Mountain Torrent; Cudjo's Death; Rebels Surrender to the Stars and Stripes; Grand Tableau.

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.

Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, between the acts.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
aged 7 and 5 years, and 4 months—NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
Daily additions of rare and wonderful fish to the BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding, PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, and others.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
NEXT WEEK, A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
and the first appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished young danseuse.
Mlle. ERNESTINE.

SALON DIABOLIQUE.

No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ROBERT HELLER,
IN HIS EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY.
NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS
IN
THE NECROMANTIC ART,
EMBRACING
THE CABALISTIC CLOCK,
THE SILVER RINGS,
THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL,
THE SECOND SIGHT,
THE SUSPENSION CHLOROFORCENE,
Together with
TWO GRAND SOLOS
on one of Chickering & Son's grand pianos.
Every evening at 8 o'clock. Grand Matinee on SATURDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Box office open from 10 to 4.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has sincere pleasure in announcing, that in compliance with a generally expressed wish of the Press and of many of the admirers of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, that he should appear before the close of the season in a series of his great Shakespearean and standard representations, he has been induced to give ELEVEN PERFORMANCES at the Winter Garden. The first of these will take place on TUESDAY, May 3, on which occasion he will appear in his great rôle of HAMLET.

Seats may now be secured.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MAZEPPA! MAZEPPA! MAZEPPA!
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL KATE VANCE,
THE DARING EQUESTRIENNE,
The Queen of all MAZEPPAS, with her highly-trained horse DON JUAN,
MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE DYING DRUMMER," one of the sweetest songs ever published:

CHORUS—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle-field,
Far from home, so sad and lonely,
Have you come your boy to shield?

"This hand never struck me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand ever struck me, mother."

The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price, 30 cents each. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

10,000 PAGES OF SHEET MUSIC, A little damaged, for one and a half cents per page, at HORACE WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 10th May.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will resume her usual trips, on Harlem River, on the 23d inst., leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for McComb's Dam, High Bridge and King's Bridge, connecting, to and from New-York, with 3d-av. cars and New-York and Harlem steamboats. Time tables on board or at the office, in Harlem. D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintenden

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNwall, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors, front, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st of May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

BOARDING—NO. 261 FOURTH-AV.—TO LET, the second floor, comfortably and neatly furnished, to a small, genteel family, with private table; also, a pleasant room on the first floor, and two single rooms, with partial board.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT PARlor on the first floor, very pleasantly located on 4th-av., near Union-square; suitable for a single gentleman or lady. Inquire of Dr. R. G. REYNOLDS, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FRONT room to suit two gentlemen; front hall room to suit one gentleman. Breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sunday. Location good.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and a small one on the third, can be had, with partial board, at No. 147 Ninth-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. No: 34 West 2?th-st.; dinner at six.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., March 16, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 23d day of April next, at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, and until the 21st day of May next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The Company's Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 13th day of April next and remain closed until the 25th day of April. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2,
LAST NIGHT
and
FAREWELL BENEFIT of MISS
AVONIA JONES,
on which occasion she will appear in her world-famous impersonation of
MEDEA,
and in her great original character of
"BLACK JANET,"
in the new Romantic Historical drama of the
SORCERESS,
with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENIC SURPRISES,
THRILLING TABLEAU;
in which she will be supported by the entire company, including Mr. CHARLES BARRON.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.—The management has pleasure in announcing that EDWIN BOOTH will commence a series of ELEVEN REPRESENTATIONS of his great Shakespearean and standard characters, appearing on that night as HAMLET.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

115TH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE,

In which will appear the author, MR. LESTER WALLACK; also, MR GILBERT, MR. FISHER, MR. HOLLAND, MR. JOHN SEFTON, MR. DALY, MR BROWNE, MR. PARKES, MR. POPE, MISS GANNON, MRS. JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS BARRETT, MISS LE BRUN and MISS CARMAN.

TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE, in which Miss Coombs will perform.
WEDNESDAY—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
FRIDAY—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

STARTLING WONDERS,
MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS,
AND
UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS,
in presence of the world-renowned
DAVENPORT BROTHERS,
far surpassing the most brilliant productions of the MAGIC ART.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children, under 12 years 25 cents. Reserved seats can be secured at the office of the Institute, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., without extra charge. G. S. LACEY, Agent.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEORGE LEACH,
by some of the most
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS IN THE CITY.
See future advertisements.

DRY GOODS.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.

Just received by steamer *Saxonia*,
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
of the above well-known make of
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
in desirable colors.
PLAIN BACKS, $1 a pair.
EMBROIDERED BACKS, $1 10 a pair.
ONE PRICE ONLY!! RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., cor. LAURENS

A CARD.

MME. HUERSTEL,
No. 59 Bleecker-st.

Begs leave to inform her lady patrons that she has received

Per STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN,

A select assortment of dresses and dress goods, suitable for the coming season.

Also, the latest novelties in Paris shapes, in CLOAKS &c. An early inspection is solicited.

No. 59 Bleecker-st.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS

AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
in all the
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES'	Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$6 50	up.
LADIES'	Melton	CLOAKS	from	$5 50	up.
LADIES'	All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$8 50	up.
LADIES'	Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50	up.
LADIES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10	up.
LADIES'	Taffeta	CLOAKS	from	$15	up.
MISSES'	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50	up.
MISSES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$6 50	up.
CHILDREN'S	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50	up.
CHILDREN'S	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4	up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Has just received an elegant assortment of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, SCARFS, and SASHES.
BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS in GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
WHITE CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS, for OPERA and RECEPTION.
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
Something Entirely New, at
No. 1142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A CARD.

Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation, 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, in the finest qualities and newest styles. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity-st. N. B.—Also, some bargains on hand.

E. O'S., NO. 43 PARK-ST., CORNER OF Pearl-st., New-York, is paying the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothes. Strict attention paid to all orders. Address by letter only.

MEDICAL.

NEW HYGIENIC ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Dr. CHARLES O. HURLBUT treats with great success Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, &c. We use the Turkish bath. Special attention to Elocution, Vocal Culture, and Calisthenics. Stammering cured. Seminaries, &c., visited. This system is approved and practiced by the most eminent physicians in Europe and America.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH A CANCER? Dr. JONES cures by a process entirely his own.

Are you afflicted with any SPINAL DISEASE? Dr. JONES treats successfully all diseases of the SPINE.

Have you CLUB FEET, CROOKED or WITHERED LIMBS? Dr. JONES will make them straight and whole.

Do my lady readers suffer from any complaints peculiar to their sex? Dr. JONES will effect a permanent cure.

Send stamp for circular, or call at my office, No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

Office hours from 9 to 4 and from 7 to 9 p. m.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Joint Resolution Increasing Duties Fifty Per Cent. Signed by the President.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

The Investigation Into the Charges Against Secretary Chase.

A Committee of Nine appointed by the House.

Interesting Debate Upon the Treatment of Negroes.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

THE RESOLUTION INCREASING DUTIES APPROVED.

The President has approved of the joint resolution temporarily increasing the duty on imports 50 per centum. It is therefore a law.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

A letter from the Secretary of State calls the attention of the House Committee on Commerce to several Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, recommended by the Finance Committee at the suggestion of the Secretary, and designed to secure the more efficient working of the Consular system and execution of the law of last Congress requiring all invoices of goods imported into the United States to be authenticated by our Consuls, by which the Consular fees will be increased during the present year more than one hundred thousand dollars, and also to protect our revenue from the operations of smugglers in Canada. It is asked to transfer salaries of fifteen hundred dollars from the now unimportant ports of Otranto, Taranto, Ancona and Napoleon Vendee, to Consulates at Brindise, Gibraltar, St. Helena and Boulogne. Authority is requested to appoint two Consuls in Canada at Clifton, Conticooke, Erie, Goderich, Kingston, Port Sarnia, Prescott, St. Lambert, Longueil, Toronto and Windser, at salaries of fifteen hundred each. The Secretary says that he has reliable information from Canada, France, Switzerland, and even China, that arrangements are in progress for shipping large quantities of teas, silks, velvets and other rich goods to Canada, with the intention of attempting to smuggle them into the United States under the prospective high tariff. An increase of the Consulate salary at Nassau is also recommended. In consequence of the fraudulent under-valuation of silks and velvets, requiring the employment of an expert, and the necessity of triplicate invoices at Lyons, France, five hundred dollars additional salary is recommended for that Consulate.

BILL RELATIVE TO ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the draft of a bill relative to abandoned property, with various suggestions concerning the necessary legislation upon the subject.

The first section sanctions sales of live stock, planting implements and machinery, at the points where collected, instead of sending them to some place in the loyal States, as required by the present law.

The second section connects the case of abandoned plantations with the general care of the freedmen, whose support must be derived from the cultivation of these lands, unless they are to become a burden on the Treasury. This provision involves little expense or delay.

The third section provides that fees be charged for permits, graduated according to the magnitude of the transaction, and that they be paid into the Treasury, after deducting the attendant expenses; also the moneys arising from the leases of abandoned lands.

The fourth section meets the cases of persons residing within the lines in insurrectionary States, who claim to conduct trade and transport supplies therein, without being subject to the prohibitions and penalties applying to persons from other States.

The fifth section is intended to sanction restrictions upon trade and transportation in the loyal States, for the purpose of preventing supplies to the rebels.

The sixth section repeals the existing distribution of one-half the proceeds from abandoned property to informers and customs officers, and leaves the whole matter with the court decreeing the forfeiture.

MARITIME PRIZES.

The Secretary suggests the necessity of revising the law governing maritime prizes, now construed to cover captures in inland waters, and even property taken from shores.

THE PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON.

Most of the cotton purchased has, by fraudulent practices, gone into individual hands, and very little money has been realized to the Government from the cotton owned by the Southern or Confederate States. The Secretary favors the abrogation of the whole system, and the purchase and transportation of the cotton exclusively by the Government.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad Bill, as reported by Mr. STEVENS from the House Select Committee, provides that the grant of lands shall not impair any preemption homesteads, swamp lands, or other lawful claim or Government reservation. It proposes to repeal the provision for the reservation by Government of a portion of the construction bonds.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California is authorized to issue first mortgage bonds, not exceeding the amount of the Government bonds, to which its lien of United States bonds shall be subordinated. Any other road of the line may issue one-half the amount of United States bonds, and have the same precedence. It fixes the number of directors, to be elected by the stockholders, at twenty, and the number to be appointed by the President, at ten.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

While the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were under consideration in the House, to-day, Representative SCHENCK, Chairman of the Military Committee, proposed to substitute for the sections relating to negro soldiers, the Senate's bill equalizing the pay of all soldiers of the army, which had been passed upon by that Committee with some modifications, and also increasing the pay, etc. The Senate having become impatient at the delay of the House not acting upon their bill, incorporated its provisions in the Army Appropriation bill, which provision, with the amendments by the Committee on Ways and Means and those of the Military Committee, formed the basis of the House proceedings of to-day, and the result is as stated in the Congressional summary.

ENLISTED MEN TO REPORT FORTHWITH.

A special order issued by the War Department this morning requires all enlisted men now in this city on detailed duty, to report forthwith to their regiments in the field, unless they can produce, from proper medical authority, certificates of physical inability, and are unable to perform the duties of the field.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land-office has just prepared a most important circular to give effect to a recent act of Congress, amendatory of the Homestead Law. The object in view is to make that land available to persons in the land and naval service of the United States, through the instrumentality of their families or other representatives. It also extends the period for proving and paying for preemptions for a period of six months after expiration of the military or naval service. It likewise increases the fees of registers and receivers of all Land Districts this side of the Rocky Mountains, and adds, in addition to such increase, 50 per cent. to officers on the Pacific slope, in New-Mexico, Arizona and Idaho.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The amount of the subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan reported at the Treasury Department reaches $854,000.

SHOT FOR DESERTION.

Private JOHN H. THOMPSON, of Company C, First Ohio Cavalry, was shot yesterday at noon, near Alexandria, for desertion to the enemy and robbery. This man was captured with a party of guerrillas in Loudon County, last September, where he had been a terror to the inhabitants for months previous. He was scarcely twenty years of age.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the greater efficiency of the civil service of the United States, which provides for a Board of Examination for candidates for all civil offices or promotion in such offices, except in those appointed by the President. The applicants must be citizens, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; and must furnish such testimonials and take such oath of allegiance as the board may prescribe; the work of the applicants to be assigned according to their degree of merit, and vacancies to be filled in precise accordance with such assignment in the department or branch of the service for which the examination was made.

RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the rights of colored persons in the army and elsewhere.

Objected to by Mr. POWELL.

MILITARY RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution that no officer of the regular or volunteer force, whose appointment is required to be made by the President by and with the advice of the Senate, and who shall have resigned his commission, and whose resignation shall have been accepted, shall be entitled to hold or exercise command in said forces until again appointed thereto by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Referred to the Military Committee.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS.

Mr. HARDING called up the House bill for the relief of settlers on land claims in California.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) and Mr. CONNESS defended the bill in reply to Mr. JOHNSON, who contended that the policy of its propositions would be injurious, as it was a direct interference with the action of the judiciary.

Mr. HARLON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill granting lands for a railroad in Minnesota, with the House amendment making the grant directly to the State; and it was passed.

The Senate then took up the special order, viz.:

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

The amendment of the Senate Committee taxing banks was passed without amendment.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The principal amendment of the Senate Finance Committee to the bill as reported is the following to the 41st section of the House bill.

"In lieu of all other taxes, every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a duty of one-half per centum each half year from and after the 1st day of January, 1864, upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of its deposits, and a duty of one-quarter of one-half per centum each half year as aforesaid, on the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds." After prescribing the manner of collecting the tax, and affixing a penalty of $200 for each default of payment, it is "provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the market value of the shares in any of the said associations held by any person or body corporate from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of all taxes imposed by or under State authority, for State, county or municipal purposes, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital at the hands of individual citizens of such States. And all the remedies provided by the State laws for the collection of such taxes shall be applicable thereto: provided, also, that nothing in this act exempt real estate of the associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed."

The Senate then adjourned, finding itself without a quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced the resolution to which Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, objected yesterday, in which he (GARFIELD) quoted in the preamble thereto a remark heretofore made by Mr. F. P. BLAIR, to the effect "That Secretary CHASE is making use of the income from abandoned plantations to carry out the programme of the Pomeroy secret circular, and was against the Administration that gave him place, that nobody believes he has retired as a candidate for the Presidency, although he said so in a letter, but is working underground and using his public position to promote his own political schemes, thus running the Pomeroy machine." The preamble further quotes from the New-York *World* and the *Constitutional Union*, which papers have contained articles charging frauds in the fractional currency, etc., and says, as Hon. JAMES BROOKS has to-day repeated the substance of these articles; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate the truth of the allegations above quoted, and of any other allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) suggested that the committee consist of nine members, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) consented to the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.) did not object to the resolution, but to the misrepresentation of his remarks as quoted in the preamble.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he had adopted the remarks as taken by the official reporter.

Mr. BROOKS said his remark was millions upon millions of the public money in the Treasury Bureau of Printing had been placed at the peril of sacrifice.

Mr. GARFIELD—I took the exact words of the reporter and cannot change them.

Mr. BROOKS desired to have his remark about the printing of the public money properly stated.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) Objected.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that he ought to be allowed to report what he actually did say, but as objection was made he (BROOKS) would take the resolution as reported.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD requested that he might not be placed on the committee.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL—PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

Among the amendments was one, which was adopted, appropriating forty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of artificial limbs for soldiers and sailors.

The next Senate amendment was read, and in which the Committee on Ways and Means recommended a concurrence, as follows:

That colored persons mustered into the military service shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, as white soldiers, from and after the 1st of January, 1864; and every person of color hereafter mustered into the service shall receive a bounty not exceeding $100.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said white soldiers now receive $13 and colored soldiers $10 a month. The proposition is to raise the pay of the blacks to the former amount; but there is no effort to increase the pay of our white soldiers, while in addition to equalizing the pay for the benefit of the black soldiers, Government is also providing for the wives and children of colored soldiers.

The negroes have not been employed to relieve white soldiers in the South as was heretofore claimed to be the purpose; but the latter were sent to toil and fight under the hot suns of the South to which they were not accustomed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, in explanation said that the men and children of fugitives and freedmen have only to a certain extent been relieved as cases appealing to humanity.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that wherever on the Mississippi River contraband camps have been established and colored soldiers enlisted, their wives and children are furnished with supplies and supplied by the Government.

Mr. ELIOT inquired whether the gentleman (HOLMAN) would have such persons starve for want of aid.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that he did not wish to be understood as complaining of the Government for exercising humane offices. But he did complain that provision was made for the wives and children of colored soldiers while corresponding advantages were not afforded to those of white soldiers.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) during a colloquy with Mr. ELIOT, said black men in the Free States never received the same compensation as whites, their services not being as valuable.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) begged the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. GANSON—I except New-England.

Mr. ELIOT made a statement to show that many contrabands were earning more than was required for their support.

THE SPECIAL TREASURY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker here announced the following gentlemen as the Select Committee to investigate the charges against the Treasury Department:—Messrs. Garfield, Wilson, Brooks, Davis, Stuart, Fenton, Dawson, Jenckes, and Steele, (N. Y.)

PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) on the subject of the pay of colored troops, still being under consideration, said the property of his constituents had been stolen from their plantations—not only negroes but stock, and everything else. The negroes which were not stolen were taken into the military service, while the useless slaves, and women and children, are supported at the expense of Government without a particle of law. The Government protected its officers in stealing negroes. He knew it to be true. He had suffered himself, and to the truth of this he would swear in a court of justice. He asked for nothing but what the law and the Constitution gave him, and when these rights were trampled under foot he would raise his voice against it.

Mr. ELIOT said he understood the gentleman from Kentucky to charge that the Government officers had stolen negroes. Did the gentleman say that? He had yet to learn that any such statements rested on the truth.

Mr. CLAY answered—I do.

Mr. ELIOT—I think the gentleman would find the proper redress by applying to the Government.

Mr. CLAY—I know it to be true.

Mr. ELIOT denied the statement that negroes had been stolen by our officers.

Mr. HOLMAN, resuming, said a large number of contrabands had for months been receiving rations at the hands of the Government in this department.

Mr. ELIOT said that they were paying more to the Government than they received.

Mr. HOLMAN—How?

Mr. ELIOT—By service at the fugitive camp, the proceeds going into the treasury.

Mr. HOLMAN knew contraband men were employed as teamsters, but how were the women and children employed.

Mr. ELIOT said there were thirty or forty thousand dollars standing to the credit of the fund.

Mr. HOLMAN asked the gentleman to refer to some particular record. He understood that the contrabands were gathered at Arlington. How were they employed?

Mr. ELIOT replied that some were engaged in farming, while the women worked on sewing machines and made clothes for the soldiers. A part of the money was appropriated to their support and the balance was in favor of the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wanted the gentleman to produce the evidence.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said thousands of contrabands were dying in camp of all diseases ever described or imagined. They were rotting in filth.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said it had been his warmest wish that the Freedman's Bureau should be organized to avoid these very difficulties.

Mr. CLAY resuming, said:—Such mortality is the result of your system; you care no more for a negro than you do for a horse. You are purchasing these negroes with bounties, to save white men. My patience is worn out; I would rather be a slaveholder than a robber, stealing all over the country. The system inaugurated was worse than the original system of Slavery. More money is required to carry it out than it costs to clothe the slaves at the South.

Mr. HOLMAN, resuming, asked: Are we prepared to place by solemn legislation the black upon the same footing with the white soldier? Gentlemen, you have got this question to meet. He warned the gentlemen not to break down the barriers and resort to such measures as would not promote the patriotism or morals of the army. The rebellion must be put down by the indomitable will of the white man.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) asked whether Gen. Jackson did not place negro soldiers on the same pay and rations as white men?

Mr. HOLMAN replied that that question had often been asked.

Mr. PRICE requested an answer—yes or no.

(Cries of order from the Opposition side.)

Mr. HOLMAN said the question had been asked and answered a thousand times. He protested against equalizing the whites and blacks. He protested in behalf of republican government against its being stricken down by this reckless policy.

Mr. PRICE said Gen. JACKSON, had the reputation of a statesman and a Democrat. It would do to follow a resident of a Slave State. He placed the whites and blacks on an equality as to pay and rations. No man who knows the history of the country would dare deny the truth of this statement. This being the fact, were they to be lectured here to-day for doing what JACKSON did? No; the good sense and patriotism of the people were as prevalent now as during the war of 1812. The blacks were physically equal to the whites; and this was apparent and well known.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) did not see any particular reason for excitement. He knew certain gentlemen on the other side who were interested in the institution of Slavery would become excited; therefore it was not surprising to him. It was the last convulsive throe of the struggle he had seen for the last twenty years of those who dominated this nation, whom he never expected to see conquered, but hoped to live to see subdued. The groans of the dying and the last agonies of death they witnessed to-day. He did not reproach these gentlemen for the natural convulsive effort to preserve Slavery, which he witnessed to-day. The question was whether all the soldiers who wore the livery of the Union and marched under its banner in common with the Army of the Union, and who exposed themselves to battle and death, should be placed on an equality; or whether we were to keep up an unjust distinction. He despised such a distinction between troops in the day of death and battle. Why should they not be paid and clothed alike? Why should they not for an equal reason make a distinction between the soldiers of different nationalities? The colored troops had fought as gallantly and died as freely as their white brethren at Fort Wagner and other places. Mr. HOLMAN would not dare deny it. Universal history showed that they had fought as gallantly and bravely as the white men at their side, and yet this infamous and degrading distinction was to be kept up. Let not the nation for a moment sanction it. Let it not go forth as the opinion of this body that the black and red men are not to be treated like other men who periled their lives in their country's defence. He admired the conduct of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, who refused to take ten dollars per month, and who marched from their own soil with a magnanimity which would do credit to the best men in Indiana.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) referred to historical facts to show that the first blood shed in Massachusetts prior to the battle of Lexington, was that of PETER FRANCISCUS, a negro man, who headed the Boston mob, and that the first blood during this rebellion, shed in the streets of Baltimore, was that of a negro named NICHOLAS BIDDLE, who was a follower of less than five hundred men. This might be a mere coincidence. But certainly here were two facts which it became a body of men who believed all men were created free and equal, to bear in mind; and it should do something to remove the prejudice which had cursed us within the last three years. Mr. HOLMAN had told the House that negroes never should have been enlisted. Did he not know that we had now 130,000 negro soldiers to fight the rebels who were in arms against our brothers and friends? Were the gentleman's sympathies with white men, with the rebels, against the country? Such opposition could come from no other motive.

Among other things, Mr. KELLEY alluded to the cheers from the white soldiers which greeted the colored troops which recently marched through the streets with BURNSIDE's corps. The rebels murder our black soldiers. They turn to you and cite you as witnesses of the propriety of their conduct. We say the rebels treat them with cruelty, and yet we refuse to give them the equality which their services demand. They cannot fight without pay. It is a disgrace, and our children will blush for us with shame in the future.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the record of Massachusetts was so full of patriotic deeds that she could well afford to New-Hampshire the glory which belonged to her. The first man whose blood was shed in the rebellion, in Baltimore, was enlisted in Massachusetts, but he was a native of New-Hampshire, and his remains now reposed in Alexandria, in his district, in that State.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment to increase the pay of soldiers to $20 per month after Jan. 1, 1864, with a corresponding increase of pay to non-commissioned officers.

Mr. STEVENS said that amendment was not pertinent to the pay of the regular army.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. HOLMAN took an appeal from the decision, when the Speaker was sustained by laying the appeal upon the table—Yeas, 95; Nays, 25.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment to the pending Senate amendment, making the equalization of pay commence on the 1st of May instead of January.

This was disagreed to—58 against 65.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the word pay.

This was rejected—52 against 83.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment about the equality of pay, etc., by yeas 81, nays 49.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Western Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Denning, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Meyers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Peterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom—81.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Brown of West Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Perry, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Smith, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Voorhees, Whaley, Wheeler, White, Wood, Yeaman—49.

The Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were all agreed to, including the following:

All persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, of the like arm of the service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive the same amount of bounty as the President shall order in the different States or parts of States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any colored person enlisted and mustered into the service as a volunteer under the call of October 7, 1863, for 300,000 men, who was at the time of enlistment enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which he volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty as was paid while soldiers under said call, not exceeding in any case one hundred dollars.

All free persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay, emoluments and bounty, as others of the regular or volunteer forces of the like arm of service, and all enlistments in the regular army may be for the term of three years.

The House then, at 4¼ o'clock, took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

To-night was set apart for the purpose of "speech-making."

Although a majority of the House voted for the recess, not more than twenty members were present at the "Evening Session."

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, in the course of his speech, said that Slavery had impaired the moral sense of the Southern people, and State Sovereignty corrupted their political faith, and both combined drove them into the desperate war now being waged. Both evils must be exterminated before the country can be restored to peace and prosperity. The Democrats use this same doctrine of State Sovereignty in their opposition to the Administration.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, said the question discussed was what is called the Reconstruction Bill. He was unable to see that they had the power to fix the laws and institutions of States that may be in rebellion. It was inexpedient thus to legislate while the wager of battle hangs in doubt. He proceeded to inquire what ails the Government, the result of his argument being to show that there could be no reconstruction without more fruitful military successes.

The House then adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Quarantine Reform.

The merchants of New-York will be gratified to know that the new Health Officer has commenced his duties in a manner which commends him to their confidence. Freedom of all well persons arriving in infected vessels from the restraints of Quarantine; the immediate removal of all sick persons from infected vessels to airy hospitals, and the speedy disinfection and release of all vessels and goods subject to Quarantine are the special purposes of a well-conducted establishment of this kind. The Health Officer is making arrangements, as far as practicable, in the absence of appropriate warehouses and hospitals, for the perfection of these special objects of Quarantine.

The unreliable *fumigations* in vessels infected with yellow fever, which has hitherto been at a cost to merchants of *a dollar a plate*, and which cause still more costly detentions, are henceforth discarded. An abundant supply of *pure air* together with *extreme degrees of heat and cold*, have long been appreciated as nature's great disinfectants.

Parties at great expense of time and money are perfecting appliances by which these great disiderata are to be obtained, and the Health Officer after consultation with the scientific world hereabouts, has signified his willingness to give these important agents a *full and thorough trial*, so far as is consistent with public interest and safety. It is known the world over, that for many years forced ventilation has been the most valuable element of the hygiene of hospitals, while it is at the present time an important desideratum in the hygiene of monitors. All vessels, indeed, from the very nature of their structure, are much more prone to infection in consequence of confined air than is possible to any well-constructed house; yet so far as we know, forced ventilation has never been adopted in any quarantine establishment. Extreme degrees of temperature, while they are admitted to be the most powerful disinfectants known, have never, until the present time, been utilized as an important part of the appliances of quarantine, and while they promise for merchants and shipowners the greatest dispatch in releasing them from the obstacles hitherto imposed upon commerce, they also promise immunity to the public from the fatal consequences incident to unreliable fumigations of infected vessels.

Something Gained.

The Legislature had the advantage of the presence and influence of a number of our leading citizens while the Tax Bill was pending, and we are glad to record important improvements in the bill which are due to that influence. The Brooklyn charter, which has worked so well in preventing waste, regards the city authorities as mere trustees for the taxpayers, and strictly accountable for any breach of that trust, and the humblest taxpayer can lay an injunction on any corrupt or lavish expenditure. This is now incorporated in the Tax Bill for this City. The Mayor is also invested with more power to check extravagant legislation, and the departments are required to give out expensive work by contract. The street cleaning is to be contracted for, and the expense limited to $300,000. It is thought that a much less sum will suffice.

Heretofore considerable sums have been foisted into the tax levy during the hurry of the close of the Legislature, and this year doubtless would have been repeated, but it was not deemed wise to attempt it in the presence of the friends of retrenchment and reform. The transfer of appropriations to objects different from those designated, which enabled officials to employ the public funds at pleasure, is now forbidden. Perhaps the best result of the effort of the Citizens' Association is the conviction—forced upon many who have stood aloof from such matters—that, if we would have economy and fair dealing in municipal expenditure, the citizens must themselves take an interest in probing the conduct of the authorities, searching out dishonesty and waste, withholding money not needed for good government, and putting in office none but upright and prudent men. Heretofore all has been left to the cliques of politicians who lived on the City treasury. They chose the authorities, fixed the tax list and spent the revenues. The taxpayers paid the money demanded, and groaned under the ever-increasing burden—but that was all. A new order of things has been inaugurated, and henceforth the citizens who desire good government and moderate taxes will understand that they can have these things by taking the matter into their own hands, and working for them with a resolute and untiring zeal. Enough has been accomplished by a few weeks' labor of the Citizens' Association to assure us that a complete reformation in the City and County Government is practicable.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUTINY ON BOARD A BRITISH BARK—ONE OF THE MUTINEERS KILLED.—The British bark *Campanero*, Capt. JAMES A. DUBEL, from Palermo, arrived at this port yesterday, with several of the crew in irons, they having mutinied. The names of the mutineers are Theodore Stolp, William Denink, Henry Killing, John Braken and Otto Krall. From the statement of Capt. DUBEL, it appears that the prisoners and a sailor named FERDINAND FREDERICK mutinied on the 18th of March last, and after threatening the captain's life, and also that of the second mate, they refused to obey orders from their superior officers. Soon after, an assault was made on the captain, and he was thrown to the deck of his vessel by the mutineers. The second mate interfered to save his own life, and in the struggle FREDERICK was shot by the mate, and died two hours after, from the effects of the wounds. STOLP was also shot in the arm, but the injuries are not serious. On the arrival of the bark in port, she was boarded by Officer HARVEY, of the Harbor Police, who arrested the refractory sailors and took them before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, who committed them for trial.

ARREST OF A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Some months since the wife of Mr. AARON P. WILSON, residing in Westchester County, just beyond the Harlem Bridge, died of typhoid fever, and was followed soon after by her daughter. The goods in the house were packed up and the house placed in charge of a servant girl, ELIZA STUART, in whom the utmost confidence had been placed. Subsequently it was discovered that a large amount of property was missing, and the matter of its recovery was placed in the hands of Detective HARVEY. He visited the premises, took a survey of the parties there and thereabouts, and soon came to the conclusion that ELIZA was the guilty party. He requested an interview with her, which resulted in her confession of guilt. Some fifteen hundred dollars' worth of goods were recovered, some in the house of a German near by; one bagfull of silk dresses was found in the bottom of a potato barrel; the potatoes were thrown over the top. Other articles were found buried in the cellar of Mr. WILSON's house, and others secreted in ELIZA's bed. She was arrested and taken before Judge BARNETT, who committed her for trial.

DARING ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A RAILCAR.—A report was made yesterday at Police Headquarters by Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, that some person had placed an infernal machine on the track of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, below Fourteenth-street. The supposition is that it was the intention to blow up the first car that should pass. The machine consisted of a small tin box filled with powder, and inside of this box there were very ingeniously placed three gun-nipples, all of which were capped. The box was so placed on the track that the car in passing, would crush the caps, and thereby explode the powder. A car going up passed over the box, which exploded with a loud report. The passengers, though much frightened, were not injured. Officer LEWIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in making an examination, found the remnants of the box on the pavement. No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrator.

IN MALE ATTIRE.—On Friday night, the attention of Detectives FARLEY and DUSENBURY was attracted to a couple, on Broadway, one of whom appeared to be a female in male attire. They arrested the twain, and took them to headquarters, where they were locked up over night, and taken to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, where after a reprimand, they were discharged. The girl gave her name as KATE CASEY, and had made the acquaintance of the man in a barber's saloon, where she had gone to have her hair cut, and where her sex was recognized. She stated that she was anxious to visit No. 444 Broadway, but as they admitted no ladies without gentlemen, she had adopted the male garb in order to procure a ticket. It is said that she was enamored of one of the artistes of this establishment, and through this foreign garb, sought to feast her eyes upon him.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—The fifty-eighth anniversary of the above society was held on Friday evening at the Academy of Music, and was attended by a very large and respectable audience. President CHARLES KING presided. Rev. C. R. DUFFIE opened the exercises with prayer. The President of the society, Mr. J. A. GEISSENHAINER, A. M., delivered the opening address, after which an address on "Our House" was delivered by GEORGE G. KIP; "A Retrospect," by GEORGE G. DEWITT, Jr.; "Gipsey Life," (tableaux,) and addresses by Moses D. Getty, A. C. Merriam, Henry Beadle, Jr., Howard Osterhoudt, A. E. Valentine, Langdon Greenwood, A. M., and William C. Binns, A. B.

RECEPTION OF A NEW HOSE-CARRIAGE.—On Thursday evening last, City Hose Company No. 8 received their new carriage. It is a very beautiful one, made by VAN NESS and painted by JAMES MILLER. The running gear, reels and body are black and gold, and on the front box is painted a fine portrait of Engineer HACKETT. The signal-lamps are very handsomely cut, and the metal work heavily silver-plated. The company celebrated the arrival of their carriage by a grand reception at their house, in Liberty-street. Assistant Engineer KINGSLAND, Foreman G. J. ORR, and Assistant Foreman WM. CORGAN, of No. 42 Steamer Engine, and numerous other distinguished officers of the New-York Fire Department were present.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at the Bellevue Hospital on the body of CATHARINE CONNOR, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who died from burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire at No. 95 West Forty-first-street, on Friday.... The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 44 Governeur-street, on the body of JAMES CLONIN, a lad 5½ years of age, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received by falling into a pot of boiling pitch at the foot of Clinton-street. Deceased was going backward toward the fire when he stumbled and fell into the boiling pitch.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES FROM THE CITY.—A notice has been issued by the City Inspector, announcing to ferry-masters, railroad conductors, steamboat captains and others engaged in the transportation business, that he will prosecute to the full extent of the law every violation of the ordinance forbidding the carrying from the City the body of any deceased person, without written permission of the Department. The penalty is two hundred and fifty dollars. The ordinance embraces all dead bodies, whether of persons dying here or in transit to some other place. The necessity of this measure to prevent the concealment of crime is obvious.

A HACK DRIVER ARRESTED FOR POCKET-PICKING.—JOHN BENNAN was yesterday brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of having picked the pocket of AUGUSTA DEVINJONSKY, of a pocket book containing $16 in Treasury notes. The victim employed BENNAN to convey her from the Broadway Garden to her residence No. 111 Avenue A. During the ride thither, BENNAN got another man to drive and he went inside the coach, and while there he picked AUGUSTA's pocket. He was held to answer in the sum of $1,000.

SHIP LAUNCH.—The propeller steamship *Nereus*, 1,400 tons burden, was launched in splendid style on Saturday afternoon last, from the yard of Messrs. VAN DUSEN & BROTHERS, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. She is designed for passenger and freight business between New-York and Providence. This vessel will have two direct action vertical engines of 44 inches cylinder and 38 inches stroke. The engines were designed by Mr. ETHAN ROGERS, of this City, and built by the Detroit (Michigan) Locomotive Works.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SOLDIERS' AID FUND.—A meeting of the delegates to the Fund Committee for the relief of families of policemen enlisted in the Metropolitan Brigade, was held on Saturday afternoon. From the report of the Treasurer it appears that 44 families are receiving $25 each per month. Mr. BEYERS, the late Treasurer, resigning his position, DAN. CARPENTER, Esq., was elected in his place, and a vote of thanks given to the retiring Treasurer.

RAILROADS THROUGH THE BATTERY.—Preparations are being made to lay the tracks of two of the railroads running to South Ferry through the Battery grounds.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 30—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Leo. Ash, San Francisco; Leop. S. Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Morris C. Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Ch. G. Eckel, New-York; Wm. McAlpin, California; H. C. Henrici, Brooklyn; A. Lippman, Brooklyn; E. Seyde, Mrs. and Miss May, children and servant; A. Iglauer, H. Aeckerman, Mr. Pappenheimer, Mrs. Dreyfus and children, Mrs. Isaacs and child, Mrs. Minna v. Hedemaun, New-York; Mrs. Lina Becker, New-York; L. Koescher, Mr. and Mrs. Sturn, Mr. and Mrs. Ellon and nurse, G. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pentenrieder, A. Leslie, Pensylvania; Fredr. Liese, Chicago, Herm. Liese, do.; S. Rothschild, Detroit; S. Levi, do.; J. Lilienfeld, Michigan; Nicol. Faber, Chicago; Gottl. Ellinger, St. Louis; Blois Leithe, do; Hypolite Cartier, Havre; Friedr. Nischwitz, Toledo; A. H. Poten, Lieut. Col, Washington; Wm. Carl Voelker, New Granada; O. L. F. Weise, Memphis; Thos. Campagnon, Arkansas; Mr. Horster, Venezuela; C. H. Rantzen, Providence; W. Preiswerk, Illinois; Capt. Mimandre, Port au Prince; C. B. Cruchley, do.; Peter Tabry, San Francisco; Wm. Reimbold, Nauvoo, Ill.; J. C. Grube, New-York; Henerette Movs and child, Hayti; Friedr. Aupfer, Cincinnati; Louis Secretti, Cincinnati; Major Biggs, British Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. Colard, Wisconsin; Fred. McAlpin, San Francisco; Thos. McAlpin, San Francisco; Robert McAlpin, San Francisco; Pasquale Felix, California; Pietro Felix, California; Carl Schafroth, Pennsylvania; Mr. Schmeizle, Cincinnati; John Fries and son, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hetlig, children and infant, Missouri; J. G. Rothweiler, St. Louis; Wm. Hohenschild, St. Louis; Chas. Eble, Cairo; Jas. Salick, Wisconsin; Henry Beebes, Wisconsin; Rev. John Hahne, Cincinnati; Rev. H. Fermeding, Cincinnati; G. B. Hemsdeger, Cincinnati; Max Feuerbacher, St. Louis; Xaver Ringwald; St. Louis; M. Speth, St. Louis; Th. Kroeger, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stern, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorion and infant, New-Orleans; W. Wakeman, British Columbia; Mrs. Kilgour, Panama; Mrs. Harrison, New-Orleans; Mrs. Cath. Stiefbold, Illinois; Mrs. Amalie Rosenzweig, California; Mrs. Henriette Heilbrunn, Cincinnati; Paul Kellner, New-Orleans; Aline Leithe, New-York; Anna Arth, New-York; Minna Engelhardt, Cleveland; Hannchen Lamm; Mrs. Couisan, Arkansas; Mrs. Dora Luboh and child, California; Mrs. Cath. Clark, New-York; Mrs. Schmelzle, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoster, Philadelphia; Ad. Obert, St. Louis, and others in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—James Butler, Lot Mansfield, Mrs. A. S. Mansfield, Miss Minnie Mansfield, Miss Emma Davis, A. McGuirk, Mrs. A. McGuirk, 3 children and servant; Mr. Martin and 2 servants, Samuel F. Fisher, F. C. Fox, S. J. Lorett and lady; J. B. Prince, J. H. Prince, Joseph Barrett and lady; Lawrence Barrett and lady; C. Kingsland, M. Herne, Chas. H. Jewett, G. Heye, Dr. McDowell, W. P. Steele, Mrs. A. Smart, Mr. M. Dalton, J. L. Riffiard and lady; J. M. Young, F. S. Gibbs, A. M. Young, H. S. Williams, J. Middleton and lady; Mr. Dr. Cottman, Mrs. W. H. Henning and two children; H. D. Minor, Geo. De Four, Wm. Denegre, Geo. Denegre, Miss Kate Vincent, Mrs. W. Lorenzo, child and servant; Dr. Williams, lady, 3 children and servant; Wm. B. Draper, F. F. Folger, J. N. Lowber, Ed. Lowber, Jr., Geo. J. Vail, Wm. Weber, Mrs. Habershaw, Mrs. W. C. L. Moult, Miss Williams, A. W. Kelsey, James Fleming, Chas. E. Lorett, Capt. Barston, Robt. Sargeant and lady; Ed. Buite, C. H. Taney, Jacob Levy, H. Simonsfeld, C. R. Woodruff, Thos. Pearce, R. Brown and lady; F. Limongy, E. E. Malhiot, Jas. E. Dunham, Brig.-Gen. W. Weitzel, Lieut. Fitch, Lieut. Graves, Capt. H. Ellis, T. A. Howell, Acting Master Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and 2 servants; Miss Louisa Wagner, P. Fernandez, Aristides Santalis and servant; A. S. Adams, Louis Stem, Mrs. Wolcott and 5 children; Dr. Welsh, Henry Heman, Albert Pellet, Miss Laura Adams, John Burns, Miss Josephine Stem, S. Dufour.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—John Brooks Master Brooks, J. Gould, Mrs. Parkins, Miss Willson, Miss Mary Morgan, C. H. Green, John Dailey, L. M. Mealie, A. Dourier, B. Longlois, M. Felix, Nathan Keith, G. G. Colson, John Leggett, Leon Chesse, H. G. Friner, W. N. Hawkins, H. Holton, Mr. Chamberlain, P. Perona, Miss Emma Kane, Miss Pulsker, M. Morney, lady and 2 children; W. Shaw, lady, and 2 children; G. Edwards, Miss Tanner, L. E. Hasla, R. Hume, P. Marfie, Mrs. L. Kennedy, Peter A. Key, John Kelley, S. B. Patterson, J. Lawlins, E. Jones, L. C. Vaughan, S. J. Capen, B. V. Frice, Chas. Rice, A. Downey, H. D. Wells, H. Johnson, John Sweeney, Jr., Miss Burkham, W. J. Ellis, Thos. White, Mr. Oreiocke, Mr. Alexander, Mr. McKenney, and others in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimac, from New-Orleans—Gen. Andrews, Maj. Ward, Lieut. Fiske, Maj. Davis, Maj. Nye, Maj. Houston, Capt. Haley, Lieut. W. H. Sargent, Lieut. Dunning, J. J. Cooper, Lieut. Estelle, Capt. Hain, Lieut. Velder, Capt. Becker, Lieut. Lewis, Lieut. Freeman, Lieut. Strong, Lieut. Meltzig, Lieut. Tack, Lieut. Gleason, Lieut. Wetzler and wife, Ensign. Houls and wife, Phillips, Philip Ripley and wife, Mr. Palmer and wife, Mrs. Kneeland, Chaplain E. P. Reed, Lieut. H. Arlin, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Gercke, Miss E. McCarty, Mrs. Melvin, Mr. Bishop, E. S. Houis, Mr. Hobart, and 220 sick and wounded discharged soldiers.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans and Havana.—J. Marinelassens, Miss Esta Reese, Mrs. R. E. Porter, Miss Sophia Lubschutz, Miss Ellen Soery, Mrs. E. S. Cohen, Miss Rosalie Traenckel, Miss Pauline Kahn, Mr. Harvey W. Smith, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Monroe, Joseph Bruno, Antonio Colladon, Mrs. F. B. Yeaton, of Boston; Mrs. Leontine Duntze and two children, W. G. Bakewell, C. H. Scott, Col. Chaviere, B. Stallforth, Antonio Galludo, M. Kirkpatrick, C. S. Shanahan, Master Robert Parker, Lieut. E. Craft, Gen. Banks' Staff, D. M. Fitch and wife, W. Massey, J. S. Holden, Rev. F. E. R. Chubbuck, Post Chaplain New-Orleans, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. E. Braird, Mrs. R. Frisbie, of Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Samuel C. Reed, Mrs. Morgan, C. M. Shows, L. Back, A. J. Dalcour and wife, three children and servant; Hon. L. J. Farwell and wife, R. N. Zanette, Ulises Fernandez Brignoni, C. G. Cook, of Boston; Andrew Cargell, Mrs. Henry F. Shafer, James Sutherland, Felix Gareau, Joseph J. Smith, of Rhode Island; F. W. Miner, D. B. Davis, S. B. Smith, S. Salostim, F. Soria, H. Danache, James Fournier, Miss Mary Falls, Mr. J. Goreie, Miss Louisa Patterson, Daniel P. Brown, William McMahon, Olives S. Goodnow, Louisa Kour, Mrs. Anna Thompson, William Monroe, Pierre Moseby and wife, Anna Kegan, Peter Jones, Mrs. E. Parker, of Boston; A. K. Sloan, William P. Hastings, Adam Dinelear, Walter Arlington, Hon. John W. Douglas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon rises. 2 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 3 46 | Gov. Island.. 4 35 | Hell Gate.. 5 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool, J. E. Dale.

Steamers Empire State, Carr, Gloucester, G. H. Kreemer; Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Evening Star, Bell, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Reegher; Empire, Hunter, Washington, J. W. Hance; Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, Martinique, Walsh & Carver; Manhelle, (Br.,) Thomas, Hong Kong, F. Spring; Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge.

Bark Eureka, Chandler, Martinique, Walsh & Carver; Irvine, (Br.,) Patten, St. John, N. B., Edmiston & Son; Lillias, Gilmore, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; R. W. Griffith, Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ware & Co.

Brigs A. Richards, Donovan, Cape Breton, Brett, Son & Co.; Eastern Star, Ward, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.; Surf, (Br.,) Sweetland, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; West, Gilbrandsen, Cow Bay, J. C. Connor; Pride of the Wave, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Ja., Henry J. Cordonck; Hope, (Br.,) Durant, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Springback, (Br.,) Smith, Demarara, D. R. De Wolff; Zero, (Br.,) Benson, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. & H. Crowley, Driske, Elizabethport, Thompson and Hunt; Estefanse, Welsh, St. John, P. R., H. E. Buck & Co.

Schooners Thomas Hix, Hall, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Caroline, Rogers, Providence, Bentley, Smith & Co.; La Gayonais, (Fr.,) Kellin, Cayenne, Poirier & Co.; Powon, Hendetson, Boston, Crowell & Paine; Lucy Ames, Flanders, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; N. N. Brown; Ariel, (Br.,) Larkin, Summerside, P. E. & R. P. Lake, Colman, Elizabethport; Lewisville, Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Brilliant, Merrill, New-Haven; Clio, McDonald, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbell; Sarah Holden, Rockland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, Borden & Lovell; T. C. Lyman, Starman, New Haven, Hotchkiss & Starman; G. W. Baldwin, Long, Boston, J. A. Stetson; Lizzie Sturgis, (Br.,) McLeod, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Haten; G. S. Brown, Guiny, Norwick, H. J. Rachell & Son.

Sloops Mary Gray, Havens, New-London; Blackston, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans 21st inst., with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co., passed in the river steamships Matanzas and Geo. Cromwell. Died on the voyage, and buried at sea, Corp. Geo. Wetibert, Co. H, 47th Penn. Vols.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans April 23, via Havana 26th, 10 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

U. S. steam transport Merrimac, Samson, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass April 24, 7 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Off Carysfort light, passed a propeller bound south; off Jupiter Inlet, passed a side-wheel steamer bound north. April 30, 20 miles south of Barnegat, passed bark Wm. Wilson from Malaga for New-York.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Blanchard, Washington, D. C., 62 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Washington 60 hours, to J. Hand.

Ship Klawitter, (Prus.,) Naplszen, Newport, Eng., 60 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Henry Blair, (late Wilson, deceased,) Palermo Feb. 19, passed Gibraltar March 11, with fruit to Geo. Bulkle. April 22, Capt. Wilson died of disease of the liver, lat. 38 40, lon. 63 50; his body has been brought here for interment.

Bark Hamilla Mitchell, Barfred, Canton Jan. 29, passed Angier Feb. 8, Cape of Good Hope March 13, and St. Helena 23, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co.

Bark Anna & Alice, (Br.,) McConnell, Cadiz 46 ds., with wine and salt to Tupper and Beatie.

Bark Radiant, ——, Philadelphia for Boston, sprung aleak, put into this port for examination.

Bark Vesta, (Dutch,) Vander Eyk, Rotterdam 37 ds., with mdse. to Bunge, Burlage & Co.

Bark Ann, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Campbell, Marseilles Feb. 24, passed Gibraltar March 18, with mdse. to F. Consinerg & Co. April 13, lat. 41 02, lon. 59 27, during a gale from S. E., carried away fore and main topgallantmast. March 18, John Demaris, seaman, fell from the maintopgallant yard overboard, and was lost.

Bark Bessie Thompson, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool 42 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Clotilde, (Italian,) Cafiero, Messina 77 ds. and 46 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to T. Berthand & Co.

Brig Aklaw, Cooper, Elizabethport, New-Haven.

Schr. Enterprise, Whiting, Elizabethport for New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Fisher, Clifford, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Pecket, Hartford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma J. Gott, Murphy, New-Bedford for Keyport.

Schr. Aloe, (Br.,) McIver, Laguyra 40 ds., with cotton, coffee, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Flora, (Br.,) Cuthers, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. J. Curtin, Pearce, from the bark Amelia ashore at Long Branch.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Albany, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. North Star, ——, Georges Banks.

Schr. Hannah, Mead, Willbridge.

Schr. J. Lozier, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. A. J. Horton, Rich, Fall River.

Schr. Jos E. Potts, Robbins, Brook Haven.

Schr. Hortensia, Pollow, Elizabethport for Ipswich.

Schr. Pearce, Hinks, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr. Stirling, Phillips, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr. Bound Brook, Perry, Rockland.

Schr. A. Pancost & G. Wheaton, Christy, Providence.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Eclipse, Gamage, New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Leavitt, New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ross, New-Haven for Albany.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Chatham.

Schr. Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Strong, Harwick.

Schr. Pennsylvania, ——, Barnstable.

Schr. Ocean Star, Crockett, Rockland.

Schr. Albert, Joy, Elizabethport for Gardner, Maine.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, oil.

Sloop Oregon, Ross, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Wm. Wilson, Roberts, from Malaga, Feb. 14.

WIND—Sunset, south.

Sailed.

April 29—Steamers Utica, Gen. Wool, Reindeer. Ships America, Graham, Polley. Barks Tiger, S. H. Waterman, Harriet, Henry, Trowbridge. Brigs Lewis, Georgina, Leander, Prof. Keiser. Schooners Franklin, F. Nicholsen, Elisa Hamilton, L. W. Birdsall, Wm. Cousins, Baltimore.

April 30—Steamships Saxonia, of and for Hamburg, City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool, Evening Star for New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Bridgewater—ship, from Palermo, April 22, lat. 38 50, lon. 64 40, bound east.

Connecticut—steamer, April 28, all well.

Lady Bird, (Br.,)—ship, March 10, lat. 34 40 S., lon. 22 E., from Java for Rotterday, 64 ds. out.

Domestic Ports.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—Arr. barks Ann Elizabeth, Parmo, Matanzas; Saliote, Parmo, Cardenas; Andaman, Otis, Ragged Island; brig Matilda, St. Barts.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 30—Arr. ship Marco Polo, New-York.

GARDINER, Maine, April 23—Arr. schr. Oregon from New-York. Sld 20th, schr. Only Son from New-York.

BOSTON, April 30—Below, ship Mary Bridges from Cadiz via St. Thomas. Off the Highland, light-ship Darling, Henry, from Manilla. Wind, N. N. W.; weather clear.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 12, Stella, at Antwerp; 2d, Mary E. Ladd, at Leghorn; 12th, Jenne Marie, at Havre; 14th, Ellen, Falmouth; Thornton, Union and Constitution, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco, Jan. 29, Trieste, at Melbourne; April 13, Magellan, at Liverpool; 14th Margaret Righ, do.; 15th Industry, do.

Arrived from Foochowfoo—March 1, Peep o' Day, at St. Helena.

Sailed for New-York—April 10, Mercury, from Havre; 12th, Panther, from Cardiff; 13th, Southampton, from Deal; 14th Alma, from do.; Underwriter, Ironsides and New World, from Liverpool.

Sailed for San Francisco—Jan. 28th Belle Marie, from Melbourne; Feb. 1, Jerry from Sydney.

ELECTRICITY

DR. CHAMBERLIN, NO. 50 BOND-ST., is administering the Electric Agent to the joy and relief of the afflicted. By means of the various electrical combinations, he does not hesitate to warrant a speedy cure in a class of acute and chronic diseases which have heretofore baffled all medical skill. No charge for consultation.